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ORIGINAL

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products totalled $219 million in June 1986, 4 percent less than June 1985, bringing the fiscal year-to-date total to just over $2 billion, 2 percent ahead of the comparable period last year. A big jump in fresh fruit exports, especially grapefruit and sweet cherries, was offset by sluggish movement of fruit juices, and a drop in fresh vegetable sales. Almond volume is still ahead of last year's pace, but low prices have reduced the value totals. An 85 percent increase in wine sales partially offset reduced beer exports.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons, 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

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UPDATE

General Developments

--The Foreign Agricultural Service will sponsor a U.S. Pavilion at the 5th Biennial International Food and Drink Exhibition (IFE '87), Feb. 1-5, 1987, in London, England. IFE '87 will provide the opportunity for 1,200 firms and organizations from 42 countries to exhibit their product lines to some 43,000 trade visitors. Buyers from Europe, the Persian Gulf States, North Africa, and Asia, representing import, wholesale, retail, hotel/restaurant, and institutional sectors are expected.

The products identified as having good potential for the markets represented at IFE '87 include: frozen food, wine and beer, delicatessen items, beverages, health foods, dried fruit, fresh fruit, and new products. U.S. exhibitors will receive a variety of services including assistance in booth preparation, product shipping, customs clearance, and pre-show product publicity. For details concerning participation in IFE '87, please call Willis Collie, AIMS Program, Foreign Agricultural Service, (202) 447-7103.

--The European Community (EC) has renewed for another year the suspension of import duties for fresh cranberries and a few other horticultural products not produced, or produced only in small quantities, in the Community. This duty suspension applies from July 1, 1986, to June 30, 1987. In addition to fresh cranberries, horticultural products benefiting from this suspension of import duties are temporarily preserved mushrooms other than cultivated products; dried mushrooms other than cultivated, intended for treatment other than repacking for retail sale; fresh or dried dates for processing other than into alcohol; fruit of the species Vaccinium (includes blueberries), frozen and without added sugar; and frozen dates, in immediate packing with a net capacity of 5 kg. or more, not intended for alcohol production.

--Saudi Arabia has issued new shelf life standards for processed foods, to become effective Oct. 4, 1986. These new standards establish a 12-month maximum shelf life for dried fruit in plastic or paper wrapping, and shorten the maximum allowable shelf lives for canned fruits and vegetables, and frozen french fried potatoes, to 18 months and 12 months, respectively. In addition, the new standards specify that stick-on labels for production and expiration dates are prohibited. These dates must be engraved, embossed, or printed with indelible ink on the original label of products. Fresh fruits and vegetables and honey are exempt from shelf-life requirements.

--On June 16, 1986, Mexico abolished official import prices, used for the calculation of import duties, on fresh and dried grapes, beer made from malt, vermouth, and certain other fermented beverages such as cider and perry. All of these products remain subject to import permit requirements.

--Mexico also has announced three types of administrative procedures for the issuance of import permits for agricultural products. Under one procedure, the Secretariat of Commerce and Development (SECOFI), through its offices in each Mexican State, now can provide an import permit to importers of specified agricultural products in the offices' jurisdiction. After receiving an importer's request, SECOFI's State office asks for a technical opinion from the local office of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources

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(SARH). SARH must respond with an opinion on this request within 10 work days. If SARH does not issue an opinion within the 10 days, an import permit is issued automatically. The only horticultural products under this procedure are garlic for seed and live plants other than forest trees, fruit trees, buds and cuttings, plants with primordial roots, and rosebushes.

A second procedure provides for the issuance of permits by SECOFI's headquarters in Mexico City, after receipt of a technical opinion from SARH. This procedure covers the following horticultural products: fresh flowers; other flowers and buds suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes; vegetables other than olives and capers, provisionally preserved; dried dates; tropical fruits including pineapples, avocadoes, and mangoes; inshell walnuts; fresh stone fruit except cherries; fresh berries other than strawberries; fruit provisionally preserved, except cherries; dried apples and pears; and other dried fruit except raisins, figs, citrus and tropical fruits.

The third procedure involves products subject to annual import quotas. SECOFI's Directorate General of Services to the Foreign Trade and SARH's Directorate General of International Business establish the annual quotas and criteria to operate the quota system. This allows SECOFI to accomodate, through its headquarters, or State offices, requests for import permits without having to request a technical opinion from SARH. Horticultural products subject to this procedure are: table potatoes; fresh onions, tomatoes and other vegetables except olives and garlic for seed; fresh citrus; fresh and dried figs; fresh grapes; nuts except inshell walnuts, almonds, filberts, pistachios and chestnuts; fresh apples, pears and strawberries; other fresh fruit except citrus, stone fruit, apples and pears, berries, and tropical fruit; frozen fruit without added sugar; dried peaches; and melon and citrus peel.

--U.S. Horticultural imports from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) beneficiary countries during the first 5 months of calendar year 1986 rose 2 percent above the same period in 1985 to $255.7 million. However, when fresh bananas and plantains are excluded, horticultural product imports during the same period increased 24 percent to $86.3 million. Of the above shipments, previously dutiable items, including pineapples, fresh melons, watermelons, tomatoes, and frozen concentrate orange juice (FCOJ) showed the largest gains. Of the non-dutiable items shipped over this period, peppers, horseradish and snowpeas made the most noticeable gains.

Citrus and Products

--Brazilian orange growers and processors continue their negotiations over the 1986 season fruit price. Growers reportedly are asking 43 Cruzados ($3.12) per 40.8 kg. box. The grower payment formula calls for 20 percent to be received at the time of contract signing, 10 percent monthly over the following six months and a final 20 percent payment at the end of the harvest. Processors maintain that the grower price requests are unreasonable since they do not reflect the significant drop in orange juice export prices from a year ago. Orange processors are offering growers three different price options: (A) a fixed price of 14 Cruzados ($1.02) per box, (B) 10 Cruzados ($0.73) per box plus 50 percent of the industry's net profits earned by export sales of orange juice, or (C) 5 Cruzados ($0.25) per box plus 100 percent of export profits.

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The season average on-tree price received by growers during the 1985 season was a record $4 per box, nearly double the 1984 price and four times greater than in 1983. Processors absorbed large losses on their juice exports last year due in large part to the high fruit prices. Growers, aware of more than adequate juice inventories and the delay in this year's harvest, realize that processors are under no pressure to reach an early price settlement and have, therefore, asked the Brazilian Government to intervene in the negotiations. Harvesting of early oranges in Sao Paulo is well underway with growers receiving between 10 and 12 Cruzados ($0.73 to 0.87) per box. Harvesting of the dominant Pera crop is still some 30 days away as fruit is late in developing because of last year's drought.

--The European Community has announced reference prices for fresh lemons imported into EC countries during the 1986/87 marketing year beginning June 1, 1986. These reference prices, which act as minimum import prices, average 48.77 European Currency Units (ECU) per 100 kg., equivalent to $8.40 per 38-lb. carton, c.i.f. per month over the 12-month period. The highest monthly price of 58.03 ECU, or $10.00 per carton, applies during July and August 1986. In ECU, the reference prices are about 7 percent above those of a year earlier. However, in terms of dollars--using July exchange rates for this year and last--they are up by about 37 percent. The ECU currently is equivalent to about $1; a year ago it was equivalent to $0.78. U.S. lemon exports to EC countries so far in 1985/86 (June-May) totaled 103,790 cartons (1,789 metric tons) valued at $531,325, f.o.b. port of embarkation. The average f.o.b. unit value was $5.12 per carton.

--Finnish importers of California Valencia oranges reportedly have experienced substantial quality problems with May-June deliveries. They say as much as 40 percent of some shipments were not marketable because of stem rot and green and white mold damage which developed within two to three weeks after arrival. Similar problems have been reported on sales made to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Importers also have complained of excessive fruit color variation and mottled skin. European importer interest in this season's California Valencias was increased by the weakened value of the dollar, lower freight rates, and an effort to find alternatives to for South African suppliers. This was particularly evident in Finland because of that country's boycott of South African produce.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) programs have been announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Washington State apples and California table grapes. Both programs are intended to help offset the adverse effects on U.S. exports of subsidized competition from the European Community. The $1.4 million in TEA resources for Washington apples primarily will be directed at supporting new promotional activities in the United Kingdom and expanding activities in Scandinavian and Pacific Rim markets. These activities will be carried out cooperatively through an agreement between the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and the Northwest Horticultural Council. The California Table Grape Commission will use $350,000 of TEA resources to significantly expand promotional activities in Japan, primarily for late season grapes.

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--Kiwifruit production in France in 1986 is expected to reach some 16,000 metric tons, up 60 percent from 1985, according to the Interprofessional Kiwi Bureau (B.I.K). The large increase in the 1986 crop reportedly is due to an increase in bearing acreage. Consumption of kiwi in France has increased steadily because of television promotion campaigns and increased fruit which resulting in reduced retail prices.

French kiwi exports are destined mainly for other West European countries, especially West Germany. New Zealand, France's traditional supplier of imported kiwifruit, as well as other European kiwifruit producing countries, such as Italy, Greece, and Spain, have increased shipments to France. In calendar year 1985, U.S. exports of kiwi to the EC reached $6.8 million, with France accounting for $199,000 worth.

FRANCE: AREA AND PRODUCTION OF KIWIFRUIT
(Hectares)

	1983	1984	1985	Forecast 1986
Planted area (Hectares)	1,800	2,200	2,600	3,200
Bearing area (Hectares)	350	550	800	1,200
Total Production (metric tons)	4,200	7,500	10,000	16,000

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
(Metric tons)			
Production	4,200	7,500	10,000
Imports	3,500	6,000	7,000
Total Supply	7,700	13,500	17,000
Exports	4,000	4,300	6,000
Domestic Consumption	3,700	9,200	11,000
Total Distribution	7,700	13,500	17,000

Source: B.I.K.

--The outlook for West German cherry growers is both sweet and sour. An 11 percent increase in production is forecast for the 1986 sour cherry crop and the sweet cherry crop is expected to be down 10 percent. Production prices for sour cherries are expected to fluctuate around 0.9 marks per kg. ($0.42) below last year's levels and below production costs. Producer prices for sweet cherries are expected to exceed 2 marks per kg. ($0.94) which is above last year's prices.

--The European Community lowered the export subsidy for table grapes from 10.50 to 4.84 ECU per 100 kg. ($0.02 per lb.) effective June 1, 1986. The Community also established an export subsidy for fresh peaches of 5.00 ECU per 100 kg. ($0.02 per lb.) for shipments to all destinations except Switzerland and Austria.

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--The European Community has announced reference prices for fresh apples and pears imported into the EC during the 1986/87 marketing year beginning July 1, 1986. The monthly average of the apple reference prices, which act as minimum import prices and apply year around, is 48.42 ECU per 100 kg., or $9.22 per 42-lb. carton. Reference prices for fresh pears, effective from July through April, average 46.06 ECU per 100 kg. or $9.40 per 45 carton. The U.S. exports of apples to the EC in 1985/86 totalled 632,253 cartons (12,045 metric tons). The average unit value was $10.94 per carton.

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--Turkey has announced 1986/87 support prices for seedless raisins (sultanas) and dried figs which in lira are 38 and 39 percent higher than last year's levels in only 18 percent higher in dollars at the current exchange rate of 676.7 lira per U.S. dollar.

TURKEY: Raisin and Fig Support Prices

Month	Standard No. 9 Raisins	Standard 6A Figs
	(Turkish lira per kg.)	
1985/86		
Sep.	290	180
Oct.	300	185
Nov.	310	190
Dec.	320	
1986/87		
Sep.	400	250
Oct.	415	260
Nov	430	---
Dec.	445	---

Premium rates for cleanliness and quality will be determined later by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. TARIS, the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, will make purchases at these levels to support prices. Growers were generally satisfied with the support price levels announced.

--Japan permits only a limited number of food additives on dried fruit. U.S. exporters should be aware of the tolerances for the permitted additives before shipping to Japan. On all dried fruit except raisins, the following additives are allowed, up to a maximum residue level of 2,000 parts per million (ppm) (as residual SO2): sulfur dioxide, potassium metabisulfite, sodium bisulfite, sodium bisulfite solution, sodium hyposulfite, sodium sulfite (crystal) and sodium sulfite (anhydrous). In addition, for dried prunes, there is a maximum residue level of 500 ppm (as sorbic acid) for potassium sorbate and sorbic acid. No other additives are permitted for use on any kind of dried fruit.

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--U.S. shelled walnuts have been placed at a disadvantage in the Taiwan market by a recent change in the Duty Paying Value System (DPV). Effective July 1, 1986, non-European and non-U.S. shelled walnuts have been included in the DPV list and assessed a value of 68 New Taiwan (NT) dollars ($ 1.78) per kg., to which the 25-percent import duty is applied. For U.S. walnuts, however, the 25-percent import duty is applied to the invoice value, currently estimated at NT 132 ($3.46) per kg. The United States exported 284 tons of shelled walnuts to Taiwan, valued at $977,000, during August 1985-through May 1986. The major competitor in this market is Sri Lanka with approximately 20 percent of the market versus the U.S. 75 percent market share.

Other Processed Fruit

--West Germany ceased issuing import licenses on July 17 for frozen and other processed cherry products citing competition from imports, particularly those originating in Eastern Europe. The EC Commission, however, nullified this action, forcing Germany to resume licenses on July 21. In 1985, the United States exported about $400,000 worth of canned and frozen cherries to the EC, most destined for the United Kingdom.

--On July 18, 1986, the Philippine Central Bank liberalized imports of canned fruit. These products may now be imported into the Philippines without the prior approval of the Central Bank. This action appears to open up new marketing opportunities for U.S. products, especially canned peaches and fruit cocktail. In 1985, U.S. exports of canned fruit to the Philippines totaled only 201 metric tons valued at $206,000. Almost 90 percent of these exports consisted of peaches and fruit cocktail.

Vegetables

--The Iraqi Government is requesting samples of American seed potatoes through the State Organization for Machinery and Agricultural Supplies for field testing. The Government plans on importing large quantities of American seed potatoes according to domestic demand for varieties whose field tests are successful. The seed potato varieties requested include White Rose, Russet Burbank, Kennebec, and Norgold Russet. If interested in sending samples of these or other varieties to Iraq please contact:

State Organization For Machinery and Agricultural Supplies
P.O. Box 36028 Waziriyah
Palestine Street, Near Poultry Cold Stores
Baghdad, Iraq
Tel: 422-3974, or 425-0230/1
Tlx: 212680 TRACOM IK, or 212178 TRACOM IK
Contact: Acting Deputy President, Mr. Mohamed K. Mohamed

--The Peruvian Government purchased 3,000 tons of potatoes from France at $242 per ton c&f. Peru purchased 4,000 tons of French potatoes earlier of this year. (Horticultural Products Circular, Feb 1986, page 5).

--On July 23, the Government of Brazil authorized imports of potatoes for consumption. According to press reports, the total shortage is estimated at 120,000 tons, while the government is expecting to import around 80,000 tons. The private trade will be responsible for importing the potatoes and will be exempt from import tax, tax on financial operations (IOF), and the compulsory deposit at the Central Bank.

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Wine, Beer, and Hops

—The EC Commission has established reference prices for wine imported into EC countries in the 1986/87 marketing year beginning Sept. 1, 1986. For red wine, the reference price is 4.48 ECU per percent volume of actual alcoholic strength per hectoliter. The reference juice for white wine other than Riesling or Sylvaner is 4.23 ECU per percent volume of alcoholic strength. Riesling and Sylvaner wines have a price of 89.63 ECU per hectoliter. Reference prices act as minimum import prices to protect EC wine producers. One ECU currently is equivalent in value to one U.S. dollar.

—The Canadian Government's Consumer and Corporate Affairs agency has proposed new regulations requiring a more accurate description of the country of origin on wine labels. Canada's current Food and Drug regulations state that "a clear indication of the country of origin shall be shown on the principal display panel of a wine." The proposed regulations provide that labels or advertisements shall not indicate or imply a place of origin unless the wine is made entirely from grapes grown, and the juice of these grapes is fermented, in the place of origin so named or implied. The origin would be shown on the principal display panel as "Product of (country name) or (name of country) wine." When the grapes or grape juice used to make a wine or, in the case of blended wine when the wines originate from more than one country, the label would show the origin of the grapes, grape juice or wines, and for grapes and juice the country in which fermentation occurred. When origin is unknown, the word "imported" could be used.

The proposed changes are intended to apply to all wines bottled on or after Jan. 1, 1989, and to wines marketed for the first time in Canada after Dec. 31, 1987. Comments on the proposals should be received no later than Sept. 15, 1986, and should be addressed to: Mr. C. G. Sheppard, Chief, Manufacture Food Division, Consumer Products Branch, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Place du Portage, Phase 1, 16th Floor, Zone 2, 50 Victoria St., Hull, Quebec, KIA OC9 Canada.

—The Government of Mexico has announced changes in the tariff rates for wine and other alcoholic beverages. The tariff rate for champagne, wine, vermouth, and other wines and fermented beverages has been reduced from 50 to 30 percent. The Government only recently resumed issuing permits for these alchoholic beverages. (Horticultural Products Circular, July 1986, page 6).

—The French Government has released a preliminary estimate of wine production for 1986, placing output at 69.78 million hectoliters (mhl), about unchanged from a year earlier. Of this amount, ordinary table wines will account for 41.71 mhl, quality wines 19.56 mhl, and 8.51 mhl will be designated for cognac production.

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U.S TREENUT EXPORTS EXPAND

U.S. exports of treenuts showed remarkable growth in 1985 and the trend continues into 1986. Exports in 1985 were valued at $513.7 million. During the first six months of 1986, exports of $219 million represent an 8-percent increase from a similar period in 1985. Factors contributing to continued growth in U.S. treenut exports include the weakened dollar, ample U.S. supplies, competitive prices, and aggressive promotion and market development programs by exporters.

Almonds

Due to large U.S. supplies and competitive prices, exports of shelled almonds soared during the 1985/86 season (July-June). Shelled exports of increased 27 percent from 1984/85 to 136,312 tons, nearly double the 1983/84 season level. The value of shelled almond exports during 1985/86 season was $315.8 million, up 8 percent from a year earlier. The quantity of shelled exports to the European Community and the Soviet Union jumped 50 and 24 percent, respectively. Almond exports to these regions may benefit from being substituted for filberts, which are expensive in Europe this season. Prepared and preserved almond exports rosed 57 percent to 33,223 tons. The strong performance of almond exports is not expected to continue into the 1986/87 season due to a substantial crop shortfall in California.

Filberts

U.S. shelled filbert exports were boosted by short Turkish supplies and high European prices. A sixteenfold increase in quantities exported to the EC, a tripling to Pacific Rim countries, and shipments to new markets in the Middle East pushed the value of shelled filbert exports to $5.2 million during Aug.1985-June 1986. Exports during the comparable period in 1984/85 were valued at $1.4 million. The value of both shelled and inshell filbert exports for this period totaled $8.6 million, a nearly threefold increase over the previous year.

Walnuts

The performance of U.S. walnut exports so far this season is mixed. In the July-June 1985/86 season, exports of shelled walnuts, destined mainly for use in the bakery and confectionery sectors were up 40 percent over the previous year. Total inshell walnut exports to destinations excluding Mexico were down 7 percent. Shipments to Mexico in this category increased substantially, however, the supplies are destined for shelling in U.S. plants operating in Mexico.

Substantial increases in inshell walnut exports to Brazil, Venezuela, Egypt and Japan were not enough to offset a 9 percent drop in exports to the EC. In late 1985, the EC, the United States' largest walnut export market, raised its import duty on inshell walnuts from 8 to 30 percent as part of a package of counter-retaliatory trade measures related to the U.S.-EC citrus and pasta dispute.

Pistachios

U.S. pistachio supplies for the 1985/86 crop year were low due to an off year in the crop bearing cycle. Despite reduced domestic supplies, U.S. pistachio exports in the current season are similar to last season's. Principal markets include Singapore, Mexico, and Canada.

Dawn Gyawu (202) 382-8911.

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THE MARKET FOR DECIDUOUS FRUITS IN MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE: A PERIOD OF GROWING PAINS

Singapore and Malaysia are among the top export markets for U.S. apples and table grapes. Exports of apples and table grapes, valued at $19.7 million, represented 12 percent of the value of all U.S. apple and grape exports in 1985. The market has expanded steadily in recent years and there is more long-term growth potential as the economies of these countries expand. Both countries are relatively wealthy by Asian standards and have a combined population of about 18 million. Competition among the chief foreign suppliers of fresh fruit is heightened as each tries to capture a bigger share of the expanding market.

MALAYSIA'S IMPORTS OF APPLES & TABLE GRAPES
(metric tons)

ORIGIN	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
APPLES							
UNITED STATES	2,308	3,495	6,211	7,200	6,833	11,177	13,460
OTHERS:	7,903	14,048	16,482	15,758	13,301	14,434	11,080
Australia	2,510	6,195	6,825	7,713	6,298	8,937	5,131
Canada	169	493	177	118	113	588	97
China (PRC)	3,958	5,473	7,259	6,680	4,501	2,634	1,004
France	0	687	265	103	1,087	1,057	1,764
New Zealand	962	1,036	1,481	919	975	821	1,860
Other	304	164	475	225	327	397	1,224
TOTAL	10,211	17,543	22,693	22,958	20,134	25,611	24,540
U.S. SHARE	23%	20%	27%	31%	34%	44%	55%
TABLE GRAPES							
UNITED STATES	577	992	1,380	1,201	1,715	1,513	4,266
OTHERS:	276	448	451	368	1,101	1,030	813
Australia	181	198	246	125	335	567	445
Chile	37	70	35	25	66	27	129
Thailand	30	138	73	194	639	284	98
Other	28	42	97	24	61	152	141
TOTAL	853	1,440	1,831	1,569	2,816	2,543	5,079
U.S. SHARE	68%	69%	75%	77%	61%	59%	84%

SOURCE: United Nations Trade Data
1/ Official U.S. Trade Data show 1984 U.S. Table Grape Exports to Malaysia as 1,500 metric tons, probably an error.

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MALAYSIA

Peninsular Malaysia is separated from East Malaysia by the South China Sea. Eighty-one percent of the country's 15 million people live on the Peninsula. Despite a gloomy short-term outlook for the economy, the long-term outlook for Malaysia continues to be bright. Per capita income of approximately $2,200 is expected to grow 5 to 6 percent per year, compared to an average 6.5 percent for the decade preceding 1984. Agriculture plays a major role in the economy as do minerals, textiles, and electronic components. Malaysia is the world's leading exporter of a number of items such as palm oil, tin, and rubber. Agriculture accounted for 20 percent of Gross Domestic Product in 1985 and for the first time was surpassed by the manufacturing sector which accounted for 21 percent.

Malaysians consume large quantities of fruit, particularly bananas, pineapples, and seasonal fare such as durians, rambutans, and mangosteens. Improvements in the standard of living of Malaysians has spurred increased consumption of imported temperate climate fruits. Malaysia imports about $41 million of fresh fruit annually. The most popular imports are oranges, apples, and grapes; followed by pears, plums, peaches, and melons. The principal sources are the United States, Australia, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Portugal, New Zealand, France, and more recently Chile. Peak fresh fruit consumption in Malaysia occurs during Chinese holidays such as the New Year and Autumn Festival.

Malaysia's imports of apples grew steadily from 7,526 metric tons in 1976 to 24,540 tons in 1984. The U.S. share of the apple import market grew more rapidly than its chief competitors and the United States now supplies over 50 percent of Malaysia's apple imports.

Table grape consumption and imports have grown more rapidly than apples. Total table grape imports jumped from 518 tons in 1977 to 5,079 tons in 1984. The United States has long dominated this market and captured an 84-percent share in 1984. Australia, the nearest competitor, managed a 9-percent share. U.S. inroads into this market are attributed to an aggressive market development program conducted by the U.S. apple and table grape trade.

Malaysia is among the top 10 apple and table grape export markets for the United States. During the 1985/86 season, apple exports directly to Malaysia were valued $4.5 million. Exports of table grapes during 1985 were valued at $1.9 million. Since 1985, the quantity of apple and table grape exports to Malaysia plummeted due to short U.S. supplies, high import prices and reduced buying power in Malaysia. Apple export volume dropped 29 percent in quantity. Although the quantity of grape exports was up 27 percent in 1985, exports during the first six months of 1986 are down 25 percent.

Fruit trading companies include those which import only, those which engage in both importing and wholesaling, and retailers. There are about 25 fresh fruit importers in Penisular Malaysia, located mainly in the capital, Kuala Lumpur; the northwestern region of Penang; and Johre Baru, at the southernmost tip of the Malay Peninsula. In recent years, most fruits have been imported direct to Malaysian ports, bypassing Singapore, because importers get a 10-percent rebate off the import duty. The import duty on fruits is about $273.30 plus 5 percent surtax per ton. Importers sell fruit to wholesalers who in turn supply retailers. Wholesalers operate from a wholesale market at

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Selayang, on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur. The market recently moved from the inner city and the current site is considered temporary. A large modern facility is planned near the temporary site. In the meantime, traders must contend with inconveniences such as cramped stalls, the lack of loading bays for trucks, and the lack of adequate refrigeration facilities close to the market.

It is estimated that 80 percent of fresh fruits are sold by street peddlers (hawkers) who purchase the fruit from wholesalers. Fruit retailed in this manner often remains unrefrigerated once it leaves the wholesaler therefore importers insist on firm, high-quality fruit with good outward appearance to ensure long shelf life.

Fresh fruits also are retailed at supermarkets which in recent years have captured a larger share of the fresh fruit market. Some members of the trade consider supplying the supermarket sector too risky because importers' terms are cash and the supermarkets most frequently are on a credit basis. Apparently supplying the supermarket sector recently grew more uncertain due to an alarming failure rate. The contention is that there are too many new supermarkets opening during a period of stagnant or decreased buying power.

Only one member of the Malaysian fresh fruit trade is engaged in all levels of distribution. This importer/wholesaler opened three modern fresh fruit retail outlets in Kuala Lumpur and plans to open three more during 1986. Two are located in busy downtown shopping areas and one in a middle to high-income suburb. The stores stock high-quality imported fruit such as apples, oriental pears, honeydew melons, grapes, and plums. Fruit is sold by the piece, by weight, and in ready-made or made-to-order gift baskets.

Although the market is presently stagnant, the trade in Malaysia is optimistic about the long-term prospects for increased consumption and imports, thanks to a generally improving standard of living and a young population, 60 percent of which is under age 30.

THE COMPETITION

Australia is the single largest supplier of apples and grapes to Malaysia after the United States. Between February and June, Australia exports apples which compete with U.S. controlled-atmosphere (CA) stored apples. Australia accounted for 20 percent of Malaysia's apple imports and 9 percent of its grape imports in 1984. The Malaysian market is an important one for Australia, accounting for 28 and 11 percent, respectively of their total apple and grape exports in 1984. Australia's apple exports consist mainly of Granny Smiths and to a lesser extent Red and Starking Delicious. Apparently, Australian red varieties, particularly those from Tasmania, are similar in quality, shape, and coloring to U.S. apples. The strongest appeal of Australian apples seems to be low price and freshness. The major drawback is the lack of reliable and regularly scheduled shipping service.

Australian grapes are considered to be of poor quality and short shelf life. However, they are cheap, and during seasons of poor U.S. grape crops, (last season's Calmerias and Ribiers were considered poor) importers say they count on Australian grapes. Moreover, Australia's proximity and inexpensive air freight charges permit importers to make quick orders and receive rapid delivery. Most grapes imported from Australia arrive by air.

Australia's promotional activities in Malaysia are extensive and include the distribution of shopping bags, T-shirts, posters, and other point of sale materials. Other activities include an annual meeting of produce importers in Kuala Lumpur and visits to Australia. Air transporation to Kuala Lumpur is provided for importers from Penang for the annual meeting. The program at these meetings includes slide presentations showing the progress of the current crop, new developments in harvesting, packing, and handling and discussions of new promotional activities. Most importers in Kuala Lumpur and Penang have visited Australian orchards and packing houses as guests of a regional Apple and Pear Board. Reportedly, 70 percent of the costs are paid by the Australian government and the rest by the regional fruit boards.

No other countries pose serious challenges to the U.S. share of the apple and table grape market. In 1980 China accounted for the largest share of Malaysia's imports of apples (32 percent) but only 4 percent in 1984. China seems to have dropped out of the Malaysian market because of the poor quality of its apples, unsophisticated packing technique, the need for importers to charter vessels to bring in the fruit, and increasing demand in the Chinese domestic market. Trade with China is conducted through PERNAS, a Malaysian quasi-Government agency, and requires an approved permit from the Ministry of Trade and Industry. PERNAS levies a 5-percent charge on the cost of merchandise. Importers find the system cumbersome and not worth the trouble for apples.

As long as quality consciousness continues to increase among Malaysian consumers and good quality apples are available from other sources at reasonable prices, China's slide in the Malaysian market may be permanent.

AUSTRALIA: EXPORTS OF APPLES AND TABLE GRAPES
(metric tons)

DESTINATION	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
APPLES: TOTAL	37,054	63,050	42,534	53,627	34,555	35,629	15,709
Malaysia & Singapore	7,023	12,647	11,959	12,624	12,218	15,921	7,995
Export Share	19%	20%	28%	24%	35%	45%	51%
Hong Kong	1,051	3,418	1,439	813	1,239	1,748	322
United Kingdom	8,255	14,164	9,421	15,768	7,631	2,059	360
West Germany	6,290	9,102	5,250	5,906	3,180	2,702	2,020
Others	14,435	23,719	14,465	18,516	10,287	13,199	5,011
TABLE GRAPES: TOTAL	970	1,174	1,593	1,677	3,390	3,692	4,083
Malaysia & Singapore	555	728	844	974	1,608	2,444	2,467
Export Share	57%	62%	53%	58%	47%	66%	60%
Hong Kong	32	30	30	65	747	533	552
Others	383	416	719	638	1,035	715	1,064

SOURCE: United Nations Trade Data

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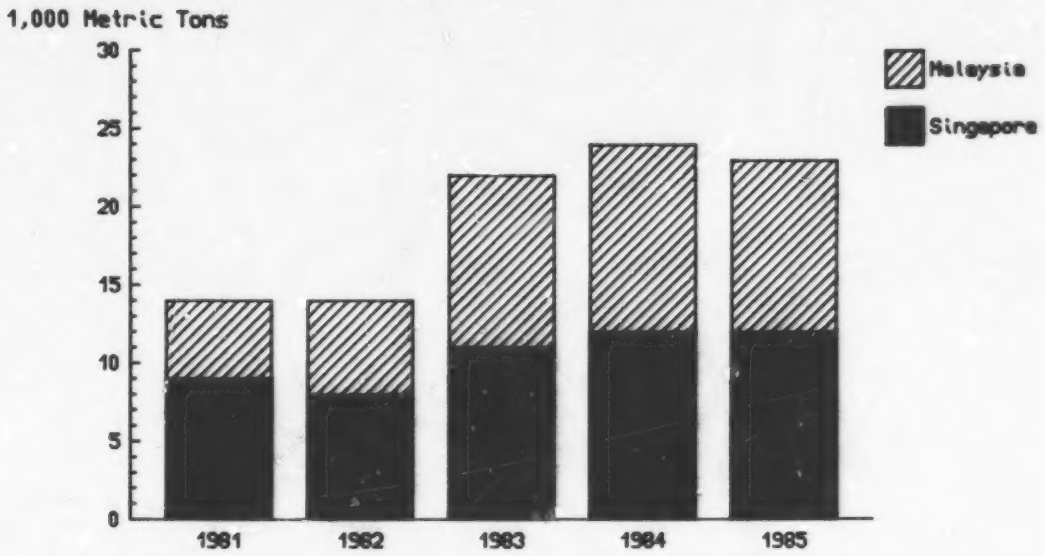
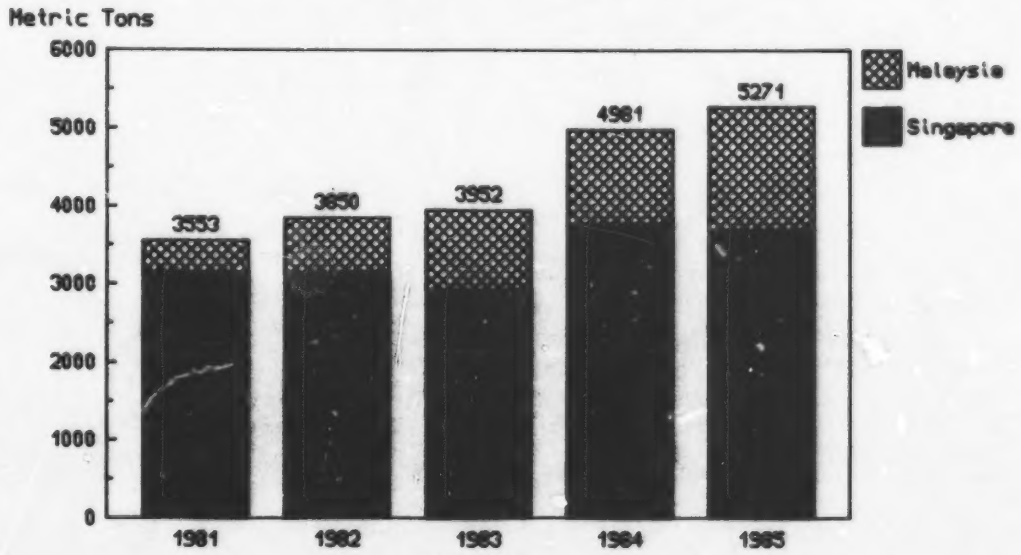
U.S. Exports of Apples
To Malaysia & Singapore



U.S. Exports of Grapes
To Malaysia & Singapore



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New Zealand ships apples from April to June and accounted for 8 percent of total apple imports in 1984. To importers, the appeal of New Zealand apples is that they are even cheaper than Australia's and New Zealand is considered a reliable supplier.

New Zealand's strength in the Malaysian fresh fruit market lies in its ability to supply stone fruit and melons. New Zealand's promotional activities at the wholesale and retail levels seem out of proportion to its modest position in the market. Point of sale displays on behalf of New Zealand fruit are the most frequently observed in Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

France's apple supplies to Malaysia jumped to 1,087 metric tons in 1982 and has exceeded 1,000 metric tons each year since. Although France accounted for 7 percent of total supplies in 1984, it is not considered a steady source and no Malaysian importers have established any lasting relations with French suppliers. Malaysian importers place orders through a company in Singapore which now acts as agent for French exporters. Apparently France focuses on this market only when experiencing oversupply conditions.

France's apple supplies to this market consist mainly of 190-225 sized Granny Smiths and a lesser quantity of similarly sized red varieties. Apparently, France's gains in market share since 1982 derive from its ability to supply ample quantities of small-sized fruit. The Malaysian market requires medium-and small-sized fruit. Small sizes from the United States are are said to be often inadequate and high priced. France may have opportunities for increasing its share of this market provided it has the supplies. In addition, France's apple exports to Malaysia benefit fron an EC subsidy of 12.0 ECU per 100kg (about $2.19 per 42-pound carton).

Another competitor which could benefit from its ability to supply small-sized apples at low prices is Canada. At least four importers resumed imports this season after a lapse of several years. In the past, Canadian apples were plagued by quality problems, but recent crops have been excellent and importers now view Canada as a ready source of small-sized red varieties.

Chilean grapes reach Malaysia via Singapore. The Chilean deal is not sufficiently large for Malaysian importers to bring in their own charters, therefore Chilean grapes are obtained by pooling orders with companies in Singapore.

Official statistics show wide fluctuations in Malaysia's grape imports from Thailand. If grapes arriving through unofficial channels were taken into account, Thailand's share of imports would be substantially larger as they are harvested three to four times per year. Thai grapes have little flesh, are not flavorful, and are considered of low quality. However, they are very cheap and serve the low-income end of the market.

The verdict on U.S. grapes seems to be that high prices must be accompanied by high-quality improvements if Malaysian imports of U.S. grapes are to increase. This factor and the availability of cheap Thai grapes are significant constraints to increased U.S. grape trade with Malaysia.

SINGAPORE

Singapore is an island city state with an area of 616.3 square kilometers. It is one of the world's largest ports and a production and distribution base for many international corporations. In 1985, Singapore's economy experienced a slowdown similar to neighboring Malaysia's. After years of fast paced growth, GDP rates crashed from over 8 percent in 1984 to -2 percent in 1985. Key economic sectors such as oil drilling, oil refining, ship repair, and shipbuilding experienced drastic declines. The export-led economy was further slowed by reduced demand in the United States for some of Singapore's key exports in the electronics and communications industries. These shocks reverbated throughout the economy and resulted in manpower cutbacks in other sectors such as banking. In addition, Singapore's role in the region as a transshipment center was eroded by 'buy direct' policies adopted in neighboring countries.

Singaporeans enjoyed an average per capita GNP in 1984 of more than $6,800, third in east Asia behind Japan and Brunei. Agriculture has a position of minor importance in the economy and virtually all fruits and vegetables are imported. Singaporeans are very cosmopolitan. Fresh and processed foods from around the world are available and consumed year-round.

SINGAPORE: IMPORTS OF APPLES AND TABLE GRAPES
(metric tons)

ORIGIN	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
APPLES							
UNITED STATES	5,206	5,515	7,329	9,587	8,853	10,542	12,128
OTHERS:	25,551	30,432	25,325	26,597	31,366	22,504	21,064
Australia	5,154	9,590	7,997	9,533	13,309	8,992	3,615
China (PRC)	13,435	13,138	9,505	3	61	169	1,004
France	1,168	1,841	980	9,192	7,638	3,783	2,219
New Zealand	4,932	4,778	5,595	5,095	5,259	5,594	6,320
Other	862	1,085	1,248	2,774	5,099	3,966	7,906
TOTAL	30,757	35,947	32,654	36,184	40,219	33,046	33,192
U.S. SHARE	17%	15%	22%	26%	22%	35%	37%
TABLE GRAPES							
UNITED STATES	2,406	3,333	3,632	3,530	3,265	3,112	3,939
OTHERS:	1,510	1,356	1,352	1,595	2,151	2,665	2,993
Australia	837	799	1,072	1,030	1,502	2,080	1,935
Chile	297	305	182	69	150	99	409
Thailand	259	216	96	157	131	75	9
Other	1,229	1,078	558	791	930	759	1,476
TOTAL	3,916	4,689	4,984	5,125	5,416	5,777	6,932
U.S. SHARE	67%	71%	73%	69%	60%	54%	57%

SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS TRADE DATA

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Improvements in the standard of living of Singaporeans has meant a demand for amenities that complement increasingly affluent lifestyles. Increased consumption of imported food items is accompanied by changing marketing channels. The government has begun phasing out open markets ("wet markets") where fresh meat and produce are sold by hawkers or in stalls. Public housing complexes and new towns are now serviced by enclosed, air conditioned, self-serve "dry markets."

The produce wholesale market has not escaped the trend toward updated facilities. Singapore's produce wholesalers now operate from a newly constructed market at Pasir Panjang in the western part of the island. In addition to a vegetable and dry goods center, the 14-hectare complex boasts a fruit center made up of nine units comprising 72 shops and 22 stalls. Loading bays can accommodate 100 trucks simultaneously. The cold storage facility consists of two blocks of 40 cold storage chambers each with a capacity of 742 to 1,022 cubic meters and two blocks housing 436 smaller chambers of 36 to 180 cubic meter capacity (1 cubic meter = 35.2 cubic feet). Ninety percent of Singapore's fruit importers belong to the Singapore Fruit Importers and Exporters Exchange located at the Pasir Pajang market. Members are enthusiastic about the interest fruit exporting countries take in their market. They feel that the heightened competition will ensure availability of the highest quality fruit at favorable prices for Singapore's consumers.

After oranges, apples, and table grapes are the imported fruits most consumed in Singapore. The major apple and grape suppliers in 1984, and their market shares, are the United States (43 percent), New Zealand (23 percent), Australia (11 percent), France (7 percent), Taiwan (6 percent) and Chile (3 percent). The United States has remained the dominant grape supplier to Singapore for the past decade but its share of the market has been on the decline. Imports from other sources, particularly Australia, have captured an increasing share of the growing market.

Unlike Malaysia, Singapore's demand for apples and grapes is not tied to Chinese holidays. Singapore's consumers long have been accustomed to year-round availability of temperate climate fruits. They are willing to pay premimum prices for good quality fruit. One supermarket with a large fresh produce section sees demand for large-sized apples of premium quality and anticipates rapid sales despite a high price tag. This market stocks red and green varieties of all sizes year round. Red Delicious apples from the United States comprise the bulk of its apple sales, but smaller sized red and green varieties from Australia and France are important lines. Optimism about growth in consumption of fresh fruit, particularly apples, underlies plans to display bulk stacked red, yellow and green varieties alongside bottled apple juice and fruit baskets for gifts.

Recently the Singapore government conducted a campaign to promote healthier eating habits. A daily newspaper carried articles on nutrition and fitness designed to encourage healthier diets and lifestyles. Promotion of fresh fruit in this context could be to the United States' advantage. USDA recently announced a $350,000 Targeted Export Assistance Program for California table grapes. The funds are to be used for promotional activities to expand U.S. grape exports to Pacific Rim countries, including Singapore.

Dawn Gyawu (202) 382-8911.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SUBSIDY SCHEMES FOR PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

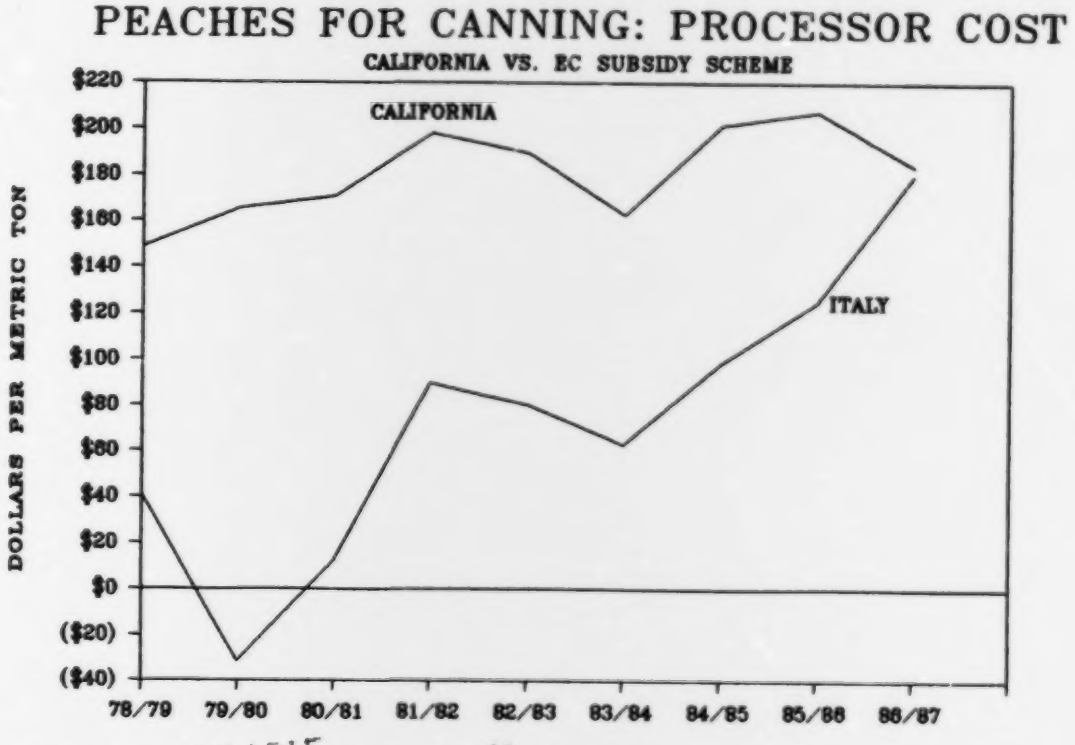
The European Community (EC) continues its programs to subsidize canned peaches pears and cherries in syrup, canned tomato products, raisins, and prunes. In general, these schemes have encouraged increased production, and the EC has moved from being a net importer to a net exporter of some of these commodities.

The schemes for canned fruits, tomatoes, and dried fruits work in a similar fashion. The EC Commission sets a "Minimum Grower Prices" (MGP), which usually is much higher than a market rate, and a "Production Aid." In theory, processors receive the aid in compensation for paying the high MGP. In practice, the aid often is set at such a level that the processors' net cost of raw material winds up so low that other countries cannot compete.

The accompanying tables delineate the schemes for several products, converting the processors' net cost first into local currency and then into dollars.

Canned Fruit

A panel established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agreed with U.S. producers' claims that the EC scheme for canned peaches and pears in fact served to impair trade concessions bound to the United States. In December 1985, the dispute was resolved with an EC promise to cut the 1986/87 aid payment on canned peaches in syrup by 25 percent, and in 1987/88 to set the aid at a level which would not subsidize processing--in other words, only enough to compensate the canner for paying the high MGP.



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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED AND DRIED FRUIT
(STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

COMMODITY/ COUNTRY CROP YEAR	MINIMUM GROWER PRICE 1/	PROCESSING SUBSIDY NET	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" ECU EXCHANGE RATE	COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY	DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT
CANNED PEACHES IN SYRUP							
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
84/85	352.90	222.30	130.60	1,421	185,583	1,883	98.56
85/86	347.60	195.00	152.60	1,482	226,153	1,805	125.32
86/87	312.84	146.25	166.59	1,554	258,881	1,436	180.28
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/$	DOLLARS
84/85	299.80	131.80	168.00	91	15,209	125	121.96
85/86	312.70	124.60	188.10	102	19,251	128	149.84
86/87	297.14	94.82	202.32	117	23,605	135	174.60
SPAIN 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	267.25	105.50	161.75	146	23,583	136	173.78
CANNED PEARS IN SYRUP							
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
84/85	338.45	185.10	138.54	1,421	196,872	1,883	104.55
85/86	333.40	171.40	148.29	1,482	219,763	1,805	121.78
86/87	316.73	185.20	116.71	1,554	181,374	1,436	126.30
SPAIN 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	170.97	35.49	132.64	146	19,338	136	142.51
RAISINS (SULTANAS)							
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/$	DOLLARS
84/85	1,332	756	576	90.53	52,162	128	406
85/86	1,332	660	671	102.35	68,714	148	465
86/87	1,332	520	812	116.67	94,738	135	701
DRIED PRUNES							
FRANCE	ECU	ECU	ECU	FRANC/ECU	FRANC	FRANC/$	DOLLARS
84/85	1,722	594	1,128	6.87	7,750	9.28	835
85/86	1,722	521	1,201	7.00	8,407	9.59	876
86/87	1,670	519	1,151	7.10	8,171	6.79	1,203

NOTE: Processed to raw fruit conversion factor = 1:1 for peaches, 1:1.08 for pears. Conversion for processing not included for raisins and prunes. Dollar exchange rate for canned fruits as of September 30 and exchange rate for dried fruits as of December 31, except 1986/87 as of July 31.
1/ According to trade sources, some growers receive a quality premium.
2/ Spain was not a member of the European Community in 1985.

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EC SUBSIDIES EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED TOMATO PRODUCTS
(STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

COMMODITY/ COUNTRY / CROP YEAR	MINIMUM GROWER PRICE 1/	PROCESSING SUBSIDY NET	PROCESSING SUBSIDY RAW WT EQV	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" ECU EXCHANGE RATE	LOCAL CURRENCY COST	DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT
TOMATO PASTE								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
84/85	100.24	389.80	62.37	37.87	1,432	54,230	1,883	28.80
Official 3/ 85/86	97.20	270.00	43.20	54.00	1,482	80,028	1,805	44.35
Effective 3/ 85/86	97.20	234.00	37.44	59.76	1,482	88,564	1,805	49.08
86/87	92.34	282.58	45.21	47.13	1,554	73,236	1,436	51.00
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/$	DOLLARS
84/85	83.05	308.70	49.39	33.66	91	3,047	125	24.44
Official 3/ 85/86	86.10	238.80	38.21	47.89	102	4,902	128	38.15
Effective 3/ 85/86	86.10	170.57	27.29	58.81	102	6,019	128	46.85
86/87	87.07	259.81	41.57	45.50	117	5,309	135	39.27
SPAIN /2	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	53.58	157.31	25.17	28.41	145.77	4,141	136	30.52
PORTUGAL /2	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	ESC/ECU	ESCUDO	ESC/$	DOLLARS
86/87	58.14	184.28	29.48	28.66	151.81	4,350	148	29.37
WHOLE PEELED SAN MARZANO								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
84/85	167.60	132.10	114.08	53.52	1,432	76,644	1,883	40.70
Official 3/ 85/86	162.60	124.10	93.08	69.53	1,482	103,036	1,805	57.10
Effective 3/ 85/86	162.60	103.60	77.70	84.90	1,482	125,818	1,805	69.72
86/87	154.47	103.60	117.46	37.01	1,554	57,514	1,436	40.05
WHOLE PEELED ROMA & SIMILAR								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
84/85	127.63	112.10	84.08	43.56	1,432	62,371	1,883	33.12
Official 3/ 85/86	123.80	90.80	68.10	55.70	1,482	82,547	1,805	45.74
Effective 3/ 85/86	123.80	76.06	57.05	66.76	1,482	98,931	1,805	54.82
86/87	117.61	64.87	48.65	68.96	1,554	107,160	1,436	74.62
SPAIN /2	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	74.13	41.19	30.89	43.24	145.77	6,303	136	46.45
NON-WHOLE PEELED								
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/$	DOLLARS
84/85	105.52	70.60	52.95	52.57	1,432	75,280	1,883	39.98
Official 3/ 85/86	102.40	47.90	35.93	66.48	1,482	98,516	1,805	54.59
Effective 3/ 85/86	102.40	40.03	30.02	72.38	1,482	107,263	1,805	59.44
86/87	94.72	38.92	29.19	65.53	1,554	101,834	1,436	70.91
SPAIN /2	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/$	DOLLARS
86/87	69.35	24.71	18.53	50.82	145.77	7,408	136	54.59

NOTES:Net to raw weight equivalent: paste 0.16, peeled 0.75. Dollar exchange rates as of September 30, except 1986/87 as of July 31.

1/ According to trade sources, some growers receive a quality premium.
2/ Spain and Portugal were not members of the European Community in 1985.
3/ In 1985/86, Greece and Italy agreed to a reduction in their rates of subsidy in exchange for an increase in their thresholds. The effective rate is calculated as the official rate times the quotient of the official and actual thresholds.

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For the 1986/87 season, the EC has abided by the agreement, cutting aid levels for EC-9 peach processors by 25 percent. Aid to Greek processors, who still are being tapered into the EC, was cut 24 percent. At the same time, Spain will participate in the scheme for the first time. The MGP's for peaches also were cut, so that the overall effect of the scheme is an 8- to 9-percent increase in canners' net cost of peaches, when measured in European Currency Units (ECU). When measured in dollars the increase in net cost is much larger, especially for Italian peaches. Recent reports say that Spanish processors were pleased with the aid and price levels granted them under the scheme, although it limits the amount of peaches which can receive aid to 80,000 tons, somewhat below estimated recent annual production.

In contrast, the aid for pears was increased 8 percent while the MGP was reduced. The result is a 21 percent cost cut (in ECU) for processors in Italy, the EC's leading producer. When converted to dollars, the net cost is up slightly. Spanish producers, who had been shipping large quantities of canned pears to North America in recent years, reportedly were disappointed by the aid levels set for them and by their 32,300-ton quota, considered less than annual average production.

Although the U.S.-EC agreement which led to the cut in peach processing aid did not set a cut for pear processing aid, it did note that in recent years the EC had lowered the pear processing aid and had limited the amount of fruit eligible for the subsidy with a threshold (quota). The 1986/87 threshold for the EC-10 has been set at 70,085 tons. Including fruit cocktail, Italian processing pear production has averaged about 85,000 tons and French production more than 35,000 tons in each of the past few years

Canned Tomato Products

The EC has established schemes for various processed tomato products. The products of greatest interest to the United States are tomato paste and canned peeled tomatoes. The quantity of tomato products eligible for subsidy is limited by a threshold. In 1985/86 the EC allowed Italy and Greece to exceed their thresholds in exchange for a compensatory reduction in subsidy. The threshold for Italy was increased from 3.3 to 3.8 million tons of raw tomatoes; the Greek threshold was increased from 1.0 to 1.4 million tons. The accompanying tables include both official and effective subsidies for 1985/86, and the official subsidy for 1986/87. Whether processors will negotiate higher thresholds and consequent lower effective rates of subsidy for 1986/87 has not been determined.

The new official scheme results in lower processor costs in ECU for Italian and Greek tomatoes for paste. The EC faces a large surplus of canned tomato products; beginning season stocks of tomato paste in Greece and Italy have been estimated at more than 50 percent of expected production (See Production, Supply, and Distribution Table in the Statistical Section of this circular).

Spanish tomato processors are entitled to participate in the scheme for the first time this year, but reportedly are unhappy with the size of their quota.

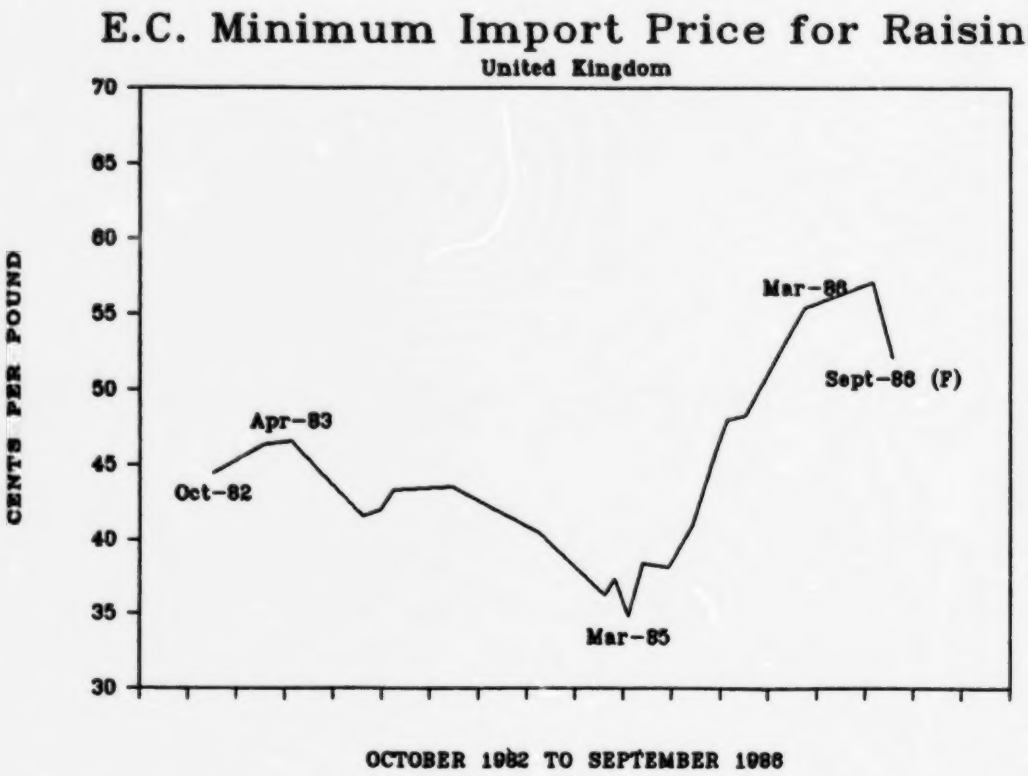
Dried Fruit

The MGP for Greek raisins will remain unchanged in 1986/87 and the processing subsidy has been cut 21 percent in ECU. The cost of raw fruit to raisin processors therefore will jump 21 percent in ECU and 49 percent in dollars. Greek producers are protected by a Minimum import Price (MIP) for third-country raisins entering the EC. For 1986/87, the MIP has been reduced 10 percent to 1,109 ECU per ton, which converts to about 52 cents per pound in the U.K., a major market. Imports at less than the MIP would be hit with a countervailing charge of 282.05 ECU per ton.

The accompanying graph shows the changes in the MIP since its inception.

The MIP reduction lessens the possibility that U.S. shipments to the EC will be assessed a countervailing charge, and also makes raisin imports from low-cost producers such as Turkey more competitive. The magnitude of the cut suggests that the EC recognizes that Greek raisin production has been oversubsidized in the past. In 1985/86, the net cost of fruit for Greek raisin processors was $512 per ton, compared to $520 per ton in Turkey and $700 per ton in the United States.

The scheme for prunes remains virtually unchanged, although the increasing strength of the franc against the dollar should make U.S. prunes more competitive.



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CANNED TOMATOES AND TOMATO PASTE: PRODUCTION SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION 1/
IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN COUNTRIES
(METRIC TONS, NET WEIGHT) 2/

COUNTRY AND YEAR 3/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
FRANCE								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85	5,100	49,100	43,500	97,700	5,700	77,800	14,200	97,700
1985/86	14,200	53,100	23,100	90,400	8,100	60,300	22,000	90,400
1986/87 Forecast	22,000	41,400	23,000	86,400	8,500	70,000	7,900	86,400
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85	4,800	44,300	66,900	116,000	1,800	95,100	19,100	116,000
1985/86	19,100	45,200	44,800	109,100	1,400	80,000	27,700	109,100
1986/87 Forecast	27,700	40,700	44,000	112,400	1,500	90,000	20,900	112,400
GREECE								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85	69,450	260,000	0	329,450	225,000	24,400	80,050	329,450
1985/86	80,050	230,000	0	310,050	164,000	26,050	120,000	310,050
1986/87 Forecast	120,000	198,000	0	318,000	150,000	28,000	140,000	318,000
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85	500	16,000	222	16,722	1,800	13,222	1,700	16,722
1985/86	1,700	16,000	330	18,030	755	13,600	3,675	18,030
1986/87 Forecast	3,675	14,400	200	18,275	1,300	13,800	3,175	18,275
ISRAEL								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85	19,000	18,900	0	37,900	10,500	9,800	17,600	37,900
1985/86	17,600	19,500	0	37,100	10,500	10,600	16,000	37,100
1986/87 Forecast	16,000	13,400	0	29,400	9,400	10,000	10,000	29,400
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85	9,000	25,000	0	34,000	19,200	7,800	7,000	34,000
1985/86	7,000	32,300	0	39,300	26,100	8,000	5,200	39,300
1986/87 Forecast	5,200	27,300	0	32,500	21,000	6,500	5,000	32,500
ITALY								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85	70,000	566,100	9,677	645,777	231,895	150,000	263,882	645,777
1985/86	263,882	380,000	2,399	646,281	282,547	135,000	228,734	646,281
1986/87 Forecast	228,734	400,000	1,600	630,334	260,000	135,000	235,334	630,334
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85	200,000	1,374,200	165	1,574,365	281,776	992,589	300,000	1,574,365
1985/86	300,000	865,000	0	1,165,000	326,122	338,878	500,000	1,165,000
1986/87 Forecast	500,000	750,000	0	1,250,000	380,000	570,000	300,000	1,250,000
PORTUGAL								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85	3,000	118,204	0	121,204	83,185	15,000	23,019	121,204
1985/86	23,019	125,612	0	148,631	83,000	15,000	50,631	148,631
1986/87 Forecast	50,631	100,000	0	150,631	90,000	16,000	44,631	150,631
SPAIN								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85	5,000	84,000	166	89,166	50,859	30,307	8,000	89,166
1985/86	8,000	79,000	100	87,100	50,000	30,100	7,000	87,100
1986/87 Forecast	7,000	69,000	100	76,100	45,000	30,100	1,000	76,100
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85	3,500	259,000	155	262,655	65,900	136,755	60,000	262,655
1985/86	60,000	174,000	100	234,100	62,600	141,500	30,000	234,100
1986/87 Forecast	30,000	200,000	100	230,100	60,000	142,000	28,100	230,100
TURKEY								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85	5,000	120,000	2,660	127,660	69,751	40,000	17,909	127,660
1985/86	17,909	155,000	4,591	177,500	76,864	45,000	55,636	177,500
1986/87 Forecast	55,636	125,000	42	180,678	80,000	50,000	50,678	180,678

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to revision.

1/ Tomato paste data expressed as 28-30 percent solids; canned tomatoes includes wedged, diced, crushed and other non-concentrated products, except for Italy. 3/ Marketing years begin in July, except August for France and October for Israel. 4/ Does not include crushed tomatoes.

August 1986

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

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CANNED TOMATOES, WHOLE: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1983	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	VALUE 1983	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	6,305	5,595	7,773:	4,033	3,263	2,585
CANADA.....	4,649	4,190	1,969:	2,709	2,264	1,179
EC-TWELVE.....	306	159	94:	232	63	38
SPAIN.....	300	136	77:	227	40	19
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	2	.	6:	2	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	639	824	5,295:	506	615	1,058
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	.	61	4,675:	.	35	603
AUSTRALIA.....	.	140	266:	.	115	194
JAPAN.....	230	265	155:	195	189	102
HONG KONG.....	139	155	52:	122	120	50
SINGAPORE.....	92	57	74:	71	37	47
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	3	71	32:	2	54	30
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	42	15	34:	38	16	27
INDONESIA.....	109	40	2:	61	34	1
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	382	222	101:	290	146	74
SAUDI ARABIA.....	225	74	96:	172	44	69
OMAN.....	75	128	.:	54	84	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	20	6	28:	15	5	26
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	299	188	270:	273	165	202
BERMUDA.....	215	111	158:	205	109	134
NETHL. ANTILLES...	23	51	106:	18	33	64
OTHER.....	8	6	10:	4	6	5

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

CANNED TOMATOES, PASTE & PULP: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1983	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	VALUE 1983	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	3,412	2,754	2,660:	2,820	2,128	1,986
CANADA.....	961	1,051	944:	652	690	585
EC-TWELVE.....	128	33	28:	119	24	20
UNITED KINGDOM....	77	27	28:	59	16	20
DENMARK.....	18	5	.:	29	6	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	43	4	29:	39	6	20
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,538	1,174	1,246:	1,331	1,022	1,012
JAPAN.....	744	599	680:	633	469	530
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	373	295	353:	341	254	291
HONG KONG.....	227	42	53:	155	49	52
SINGAPORE.....	50	42	41:	42	38	34
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	2	112	33:	2	131	31
MALAYSIA.....	11	39	26:	12	41	23
AUSTRALIA.....	86	6	26:	74	4	18
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	394	117	116:	340	86	98
SAUDI ARABIA.....	260	90	111:	222	63	94
OMAN.....	68	1	.:	64	1	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	45	140	139:	40	97	108
MEXICO.....	5	111	122:	3	73	83
GUATEMALA.....	.	.	12:	.	.	22
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	283	226	152:	282	193	136
BERMUDA.....	66	45	61:	77	51	71
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	67	87	52:	77	69	46
NETHL. ANTILLES...	91	40	5:	72	27	3
OTHER.....	20	9	7:	16	11	6

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

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APPLES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1983	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	VALUE 1983	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985
WORLD TOTAL	222,360	209,835	152,792	119,273	113,419	83,773
CANADA	38,855	30,861	25,202	20,550	16,770	13,641
EC-TWELVE	14,831	8,990	12,046	8,065	4,662	6,920
UNITED KINGDOM	10,298	7,844	8,753	5,696	4,088	4,895
IRELAND	2,248	654	1,418	1,216	349	735
FRANCE	.	.	671	.	.	669
GERMANY, FED. REP.	110	.	638	65	.	327
NETHERLANDS	2,165	445	531	1,089	193	277
OTHER WEST EUROPE	11,421	9,119	9,098	5,766	4,443	5,038
FINLAND	3,285	3,445	3,653	1,541	1,706	2,045
SWEDEN	2,806	2,489	2,401	1,356	1,111	1,249
NORWAY	4,110	2,142	2,146	1,972	962	1,169
ICELAND	1,219	1,044	899	897	663	576
EAST ASIA & PACIF	91,022	97,249	78,300	45,139	49,127	40,904
HONG KONG	23,500	29,720	22,920	12,277	16,653	13,160
CHINA (TAIWAN)	37,838	35,642	30,065	15,190	14,182	12,572
SINGAPORE	10,328	12,808	11,358	6,308	7,303	6,685
MALAYSIA	10,678	12,526	8,179	6,310	6,906	4,679
THAILAND	3,571	3,138	3,052	2,379	1,922	2,035
NEW ZEALAND	4,376	2,796	2,019	2,227	1,777	1,272
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	418	267	339	252	165	264
JAPAN	7	62	190	9	35	124
BRUNEI	222	222	97	129	133	65
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	48,008	47,747	13,634	29,777	29,457	9,636
SAUDI ARABIA	27,764	28,384	8,284	17,607	18,419	6,049
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	15,581	15,547	4,359	9,417	8,891	2,810
KUWAIT	2,393	3,328	560	1,272	1,761	402
BAHRAIN	1,874	428	401	1,264	333	355
IRAN	160	.	.	77	.	.
QATAR	219	62	.	125	54	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	12,449	11,195	10,852	5,899	5,867	5,270
COLOMBIA	7,168	3,771	4,441	3,021	1,790	1,808
PANAMA	2,201	2,990	3,052	1,028	1,560	1,695
MEXICO	1,369	1,766	1,838	652	903	902
HONDURAS	416	870	575	264	594	348
COSTA RICA	587	761	590	328	426	305
EL SALVADOR	103	213	111	73	127	77
GUATEMALA	83	87	73	37	56	49
BRAZIL	17	532	91	11	271	46
BELIZE	49	152	80	45	106	41
VENEZUELA	455	16	.	439	11	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB	5,514	4,528	3,334	3,896	2,975	2,190
LW & WW ISLANDS	521	347	487	330	276	487
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	764	535	780	484	322	462
TRINIDAD TOBAGO	1,975	1,226	646	1,462	747	429
NETHL. ANTILLES	1,133	948	662	662	526	296
BARBADOS	498	615	319	528	591	251
HAITI	156	217	188	69	143	119
BERMUDA	187	221	112	175	138	71
CAYMAN ISLANDS	75	169	75	49	73	30
BAHAMAS	188	237	37	122	151	20
OTHER	270	144	325	180	119	172
NAMIBIA	.	.	184	.	.	68
SRI LANKA	145	85	63	76	45	34
LIBERIA	65	11	19	64	18	12

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

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GRAPES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1983	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	VALUE 1983	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	111,391	106,273	104,193	87,052	83,722	87,390
CANADA.....	89,806	80,784	64,870	62,374	55,922	45,434
EC-TWELVE.....	428	387	675	431	377	730
UNITED KINGDOM....	244	329	396	285	285	491
NETHERLANDS.....	154	30	264	104	54	230
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	489	255	1,389	524	231	1,308
SWEDEN.....	327	152	924	338	119	818
NORWAY.....	117	64	297	124	67	329
FINLAND.....	28	29	141	28	29	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	14,048	19,082	31,451	16,649	20,942	34,305
HONG KONG.....	6,560	8,844	18,129	7,787	9,679	17,663
SINGAPORE.....	3,024	3,628	3,886	3,759	4,546	5,188
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	1,044	2,749	3,733	1,005	2,383	4,461
JAPAN.....	1,482	1,939	3,331	1,800	2,205	4,187
MALAYSIA.....	1,097	1,202	1,566	1,340	1,275	1,843
NEW ZEALAND.....	601	465	562	647	567	707
THAILAND.....	74	85	75	89	103	92
BRUNEI.....	78	101	69	122	118	66
OTHER PACIFIC IS..	47	59	46	50	51	40
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	1,950	699	496	2,445	1,079	590
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	195	.	208	215	.	282
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,710	589	204	2,186	903	184
BAHRAIN.....	31	62	53	28	86	80
KUWAIT.....	14	48	31	16	90	44
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	2,986	3,733	4,300	2,594	3,678	3,948
PANAMA.....	1,453	1,810	2,160	1,376	2,134	2,104
MEXICO.....	672	1,201	849	536	737	578
GUATEMALA.....	90	50	556	100	43	471
HONDURAS.....	123	301	366	117	350	391
COSTA RICA.....	49	203	188	71	218	244
EL SALVADOR.....	175	137	112	203	159	114
COLOMBIA.....	385	.	34	156	.	20
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	1,663	1,329	970	2,015	1,466	1,025
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	890	596	392	1,113	692	402
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	390	236	275	405	217	274
BARBADOS.....	47	107	143	89	186	171
NETHL. ANTILLES...	195	150	75	232	160	82
LW & WW ISLANDS...	28	77	67	27	87	75
BAHAMAS.....	21	70	6	22	73	8
BERMUDA.....	60	65	1	96	49	1
OTHER.....	20	6	48	19	7	50

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

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CANNED MIXED FRUIT: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1983	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	VALUE 1983	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	22,897	21,114	17,129:	22,155	20,826	17,581
CANADA.....	6,008	7,853	4,313:	5,917	7,448	4,176
EC-TWELVE.....	926	334	390:	1,017	335	383
NETHERLANDS.....	564	145	188:	573	158	177
UNITED KINGDOM....	99	16	140:	92	23	136
GERMANY, FED. REP.	141	6	16:	191	8	16
ITALY.....	29	147	2:	39	125	2
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	63	15	.:	87	14	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1,075	1,471	765:	1,013	1,310	719
NORWAY.....	182	505	570:	181	477	503
SWEDEN.....	658	756	115:	561	590	112
FINLAND.....	88	155	44:	108	179	66
SWITZERLAND.....	129	21	15:	147	21	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	8,254	6,639	7,867:	7,699	6,491	8,048
JAPAN.....	2,286	2,125	3,246:	2,094	2,287	3,546
HONG KONG.....	2,234	1,560	2,157:	2,039	1,586	2,157
SINGAPORE.....	1,078	649	677:	1,042	627	881
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	490	867	697:	449	773	639
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	564	163	391:	473	124	277
MALAYSIA.....	326	485	236:	317	248	240
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	126	94	99:	136	106	119
PHILIPPINES.....	634	33	69:	659	30	80
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	.	1	63:	.	1	71
INDONESIA.....	130	287	9:	121	308	12
T TER PACIFIC IS..	335	330	.:	305	351	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	3,362	1,804	1,113:	3,661	1,833	1,334
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,857	767	645:	2,006	776	753
KUWAIT.....	215	154	115:	238	170	173
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	184	130	129:	206	155	159
EGYPT.....	524	533	55:	544	483	73
QATAR.....	34	47	55:	35	55	47
BAHRAIN.....	23	56	30:	24	59	32
LEBANON.....	410	74	21:	458	77	29
ISRAEL.....	50	9	.:	71	20	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.	1,210	1,624	1,699:	1,232	1,866	1,901
PANAMA.....	886	1,178	1,217:	871	1,222	1,223
MEXICO.....	20	178	252:	22	204	247
GUYANA.....	34	.	69:	64	.	148
COLOMBIA.....	130	92	75:	145	142	80
EL SALVADOR.....	34	45	25:	50	59	35
VENEZUELA.....	8	46	2:	9	113	3
SURINAM.....	.	27	.:	.	57	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	1,455	1,346	973:	1,557	1,507	1,117
BERMUDA.....	286	614	301:	270	727	433
NETHL. ANTILLES...	235	202	221:	219	217	237
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	387	242	198:	457	253	218
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	50	15	121:	90	19	69
BAHAMAS.....	83	47	52:	82	55	63
LW & WW ISLANDS...	150	84	52:	138	92	50
BARBADOS.....	115	82	22:	160	95	34
HAITI.....	99	14	8:	73	17	9
JAMAICA.....	32	17	2:	63	17	3
OTHER.....	6	44	4:	11	36	4

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

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CANNED PEACHES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1983	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	VALUE 1983	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	15,896	11,431	14,107:	12,979	10,472	11,709
CANADA.....	5,621	4,910	3,269:	4,546	4,790	3,017
EC-TWELVE.....	937	167	244:	627	168	177
UNITED KINGDOM....	13	6	162:	12	6	108
NETHERLANDS.....	136	72	65:	118	92	55
GERMANY, FED. REP.	686	3	.:	423	3	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	549	535	1,042:	449	439	331
NORWAY.....	47	116	542:	57	94	388
FINLAND.....	54	204	245:	60	195	266
SWEDEN.....	420	173	253:	310	124	175
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	6,564	4,340	8,157:	5,480	3,726	6,482
JAPAN.....	4,550	2,318	6,407:	3,911	2,055	5,116
SINGAPORE.....	362	380	480:	283	331	416
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	763	610	652:	488	394	376
HONG KONG.....	381	365	328:	360	356	302
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	.	.	95:	.	.	85
MALAYSIA.....	100	177	74:	90	152	73
PHILIPPINES.....	119	50	69:	101	40	61
INDONESIA.....	29	101	9:	28	97	8
T TER PACIFIC IS..	150	289	3:	119	252	3
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	1,311	569	442:	1,079	517	402
SAUDI ARABIA.....	942	282	223:	786	263	202
KUWAIT.....	177	134	106:	155	116	100
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	750	781	812:	639	676	667
PANAMA.....	397	659	694:	339	556	557
COSTA RICA.....	63	45	41:	60	47	36
COLOMBIA.....	193	11	14:	146	12	15
PERU.....	66	21	2:	62	19	2
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	163	129	140:	159	137	132
BERMUDA.....	59	65	53:	57	71	59
OTHER.....	1	.	.:	1	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

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CANNED PEARS: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1983	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	VALUE 1983	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,265	1,126	775	1,193	1,215	773
CANADA.....	305	50	38	224	34	31
EC-TWELVE.....	99	74	51	116	69	52
NETHERLANDS.....	78	53	47	89	57	49
DENMARK.....	16	1	.	20	1	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	61	56	237	89	82	197
SWEDEN.....	34	11	121	49	16	97
NORWAY.....	12	22	108	24	38	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	271	349	206	262	356	252
JAPAN.....	55	43	97	60	53	133
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	.	.	31	.	.	34
SINGAPORE.....	13	18	27	14	18	28
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	42	21	20	45	23	22
HONG KONG.....	17	31	13	19	32	14
INDONESIA.....	34	60	3	37	67	4
MALAYSIA.....	10	13	3	10	13	4
T TER PACIFIC IS..	94	157	3	72	143	3
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	351	269	146	335	246	147
SAUDI ARABIA.....	257	156	109	248	133	109
KUWAIT.....	34	11	18	21	10	19
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	16	17	4	17	21	5
LEBANON.....	12	8	.	13	7	.
OMAN.....	9	21	.	15	17	.
EGYPT.....	.	41	.	.	43	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.	94	137	59	81	244	57
PANAMA.....	56	52	29	48	53	33
COSTA RICA.....	24	23	23	21	20	11
GUATEMALA.....	.	.	3	.	.	9
MEXICO.....	4	27	3	2	16	2
VENEZUELA.....	.	31	.	.	152	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	82	191	37	85	184	36
BERMUDA.....	36	27	14	39	29	16
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	14	15	18	14	15	14
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4	113	1	5	108	2
NETHL. ANTILLES...	16	15	2	15	14	2
LW & WW ISLANDS...	2	20	2	2	15	1
OTHER.....	1	.	.	1	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY / REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.....(JUL)	10,743	4,094	209,835	152,792	205,835
CANADA.....	3,721	1,712	30,861	25,202	30,861
EC-TWELVE.....	388	652	8,990	12,046	8,990
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	92	45	9,119	9,098	9,119
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5,334	1,302	97,249	78,300	97,249
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1,108	.	35,642	30,065	35,642
HONG KONG.....	1,814	509	29,720	22,920	29,720
SINGAPORE.....	757	478	12,809	11,358	12,808
MALAYSIA.....	1,422	231	12,526	8,179	12,526
MID. EAST & N. AFR	548	.	47,747	13,634	47,747
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	28,384	8,284	28,384
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	548	.	15,547	4,359	15,547
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	447	140	11,195	10,852	11,195
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	203	239	4,528	3,334	4,528
OTHER.....	10	3	144	325	144
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	770	1,187	5,391	4,230	6,366
CANADA.....	162	129	1,765	915	2,199
EC-TWELVE.....	436	577	1,380	1,298	1,615
FRANCE.....	317	379	880	755	937
UNITED KINGDOM...	86	112	423	209	587
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	21	148	110	276	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	120	334	1,876	1,728	2,146
JAPAN.....	116	329	1,807	1,696	2,072
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	3	1	3
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	31	.	254	3	270
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	2	10	3
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	1,842	1,442	7,482	5,724	10,795
CANADA.....	1,795	1,276	7,246	5,029	8,642
EC-TWELVE.....	.	40	62	256	264
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	27	45	99	77
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	43	92	108	295	1,741
JAPAN.....	23	69	55	185	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	6	15	36	34
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	1	3	1
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	0	7	7	36
CHERRIES,SWEET(MAY)	2,563	4,460	3,590	5,496	6,568
CANADA.....	1,663	1,805	2,074	2,121	2,984
EC-TWELVE.....	29	509	110	802	444
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	54	16	97	20
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	865	2,085	1,381	2,465	3,072
JAPAN.....	441	924	441	924	1,620
HONG KONG.....	344	1,026	818	1,354	1,243
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	0	6	3	11
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	6	3	7	30
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	0	1	8
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	9,515	23,555	181,036	238,364	198,843
CANADA.....	2,134	1,705	33,041	23,924	35,472
EC-TWELVE.....	95	344	51,183	76,853	51,868
FRANCE.....	17	.	31,735	43,929	32,071
NETHERLANDS.....	17	294	13,750	19,187	14,067
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	32	1,294	2,662	1,342
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7,047	21,453	92,683	135,043	106,907
JAPAN.....	6,879	20,059	89,736	128,477	103,057
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	.	36	.	36
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	206	20	2,746	22	3,167
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	.	52	3	52
OTHER.....	.	.	.	57	.
LEMONS.....(AUG)	13,344	11,321	143,012	116,481	149,053
CANADA.....	1,274	1,286	11,375	8,063	12,050
EC-TWELVE.....	471	16	10,328	1,335	10,328
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	95	.	822	607	892
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11,689	10,019	119,790	105,915	125,032
JAPAN.....	10,568	9,619	109,399	98,481	114,554
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	2	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	13	1	670	549	685
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	.	27	9	42
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	17
LIMES.....(APR)	186	145	591	435	2,721
CANADA.....	162	121	562	422	2,397
EC-TWELVE.....	.	24	.	34	149
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	.	.	32
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	.	22
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	22	.	28	.	121
ORANGES.....(NOV)	40,916	42,965	299,213	284,349	407,466
CANADA.....	8,687	6,518	102,800	87,181	125,199
EC-TWELVE.....	1,679	1,274	6,646	4,626	8,903
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	129	584	293	1,426	309
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	30,240	34,569	188,578	190,723	271,764
HONG KONG.....	7,206	10,405	69,644	80,335	112,980
JAPAN.....	20,091	20,215	83,093	79,091	111,490
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	.	33	15	33
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	129	20	394	335	954
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	36	.	269	41	300
OTHER.....	.	.	.	2	3
GRAPES.....(JUN)	4,638	5,118	4,638	5,158	104,198
CANADA.....	3,967	3,657	3,967	3,657	64,870
EC-TWELVE.....	55	705	55	705	675
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	39	15	39	1,389
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	522	622	522	622	31,451
HONG KONG.....	203	89	203	89	18,129
SINGAPORE.....	165	357	165	357	3,886
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	.	.	3,733
JAPAN.....	.	11	.	13	3,331
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	.	4	.	496
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	46	105	46	105	4,300
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	29	30	29	30	970
OTHER.....	.	1	.	1	48
PEARS.....(JUL)	645	675	27,180	29,689	27,180
CANADA.....	471	511	14,300	14,749	14,300
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	201	611	201
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2,524	5,707	2,524
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	34	295	721	295
MID. EAST & N. AFR	115	.	6,289	4,389	6,289
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	3,109	2,541	3,109
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	115	.	2,337	1,449	2,337
KUWAIT.....	.	.	744	279	744
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	56	116	3,151	3,279	3,151
MEXICO.....	56	116	1,813	2,748	1,813
PANAMA.....	.	.	694	704	694
BRAZIL.....	.	.	559	207	559
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	9	418	205	418
OTHER.....	.	5	.	27	.
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	3,047	4,071	3,756	6,283	19,955
CANADA.....	2,495	2,657	3,030	4,035	10,447
EC-TWELVE.....	50	177	59	459	272
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	34	2	314	170
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	437	1,155	321	1,307	8,585
HONG KONG.....	284	647	311	709	6,643
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	5	21	16	55
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	25	43	98	138	347
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	20	1	25	15	78
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	23	76	5,163	7,609	5,251
CANADA.....	22	75	763	953	847
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	1,580	2,964	1,580
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	1,038	1,838	1,038
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	209	595	309
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	482	1,057	482
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	2,212	2,616	2,314
JAPAN.....	.	.	1,855	2,200	1,856
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	402	261	402
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	25	19	25
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	0	1	1	3
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS.....(JUN)	25	17	25	17	372
CANADA.....	12	.	12	.	43
EC-TWELVE.....	.	1	.	1	36
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	6	3	6	24
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	4	7	4	129
JAPAN.....	6	1	6	1	48
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	.	.	.	.	33
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	.	.	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	6	.	6	97
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	6	.	6	55
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	.	.	.	18
KUWAIT.....	.	.	.	.	10
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	.	30
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4	.	4	.	8
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	6
CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	182	233	1,872	2,138	1,872
CANADA.....	9	2	216	101	216
EC-TWELVE.....	1	5	34	56	34
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	3	61	132	61
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	128	218	1,138	1,588	1,138
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	18	124	360	649	360
HONG KONG.....	54	53	312	403	312
SINGAPORE.....	12	14	152	241	152
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	45	23	124	104	124
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	1	76	57	76
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	19	3	272	97	272
VENEZUELA.....	.	.	173	1	173
PANAMA.....	6	2	45	56	45
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	8	1	75	106	75
OTHER.....	.	.	2	1	2
CHERRIES,SWEET(JUL)	152	193	1,988	2,155	1,988
CANADA.....	19	41	240	180	240
EC-TWELVE.....	5	1	45	123	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	9	1	98	77	98
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	102	134	1,453	1,646	1,453
JAPAN.....	33	67	653	556	653
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	40	40	563	853	563
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	12	121	93	121

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CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY / REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES,SWI (CONT)					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	.	4	27	27	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	4	9	4
PEACHES.....(JUN)	916	2,458	916	2,458	14,107
CANADA.....	476	94	476	94	3,269
EC-TWELVE.....	80	96	80	96	244
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	59	59	58	59	1,042
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	110	2,089	110	2,089	8,157
JAPAN.....	45	1,936	45	1,936	6,407
MID. EAST & N. AFR	35	35	35	39	442
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	157	58	157	58	812
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	24	.	24	140
PEARS.....(JUN)	47	117	47	117	775
CANADA.....	.	.	.	.	38
EC-TWELVE.....	11	6	11	6	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	56	.	56	237
SWEDEN.....	.	23	.	23	121
NORWAY.....	.	21	.	21	109
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	14	14	14	206
JAPAN.....	9	5	9	5	97
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	3	.	3	.	31
SINGAPORE.....	2	.	2	.	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	16	19	16	146
SAUDI ARABIA.....	19	.	19	.	109
KUWAIT.....	.	16	.	16	18
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	1	2	1	2	59
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	22	2	22	37
PINEAPPLES....(JUN)	870	649	870	649	9,953
CANADA.....	638	456	638	456	4,556
EC-TWELVE.....	93	46	93	46	1,197
NETHERLANDS.....	28	28	28	28	743
GERMANY, FED. REP	26	18	28	18	234
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	41	60	41	60	480
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	61	64	61	64	3,460
PHILIPPINES.....	.	.	.	.	2,585
JAPAN.....	30	40	30	40	635
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	14	21	14	46
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	.	1	.	1	54
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	17	8	17	8	159
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	2
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,237	742	1,237	742	17,129
CANADA.....	354	101	354	101	4,313
EC-TWELVE.....	74	22	74	22	390
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	88	10	88	765
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	425	381	425	381	7,867
JAPAN.....	46	193	46	193	3,246
HONG KONG.....	244	82	244	82	2,157
SINGAPORE.....	54	36	54	36	877
MID. EAST & N. AFR	55	47	55	47	1,113
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	207	71	207	71	1,699
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	113	31	113	31	978
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	6
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.....(AUG)	4,263	4,302	55,470	65,134	59,423
CANADA.....	254	141	3,040	3,266	3,237
EC-TWELVE.....	1,532	2,110	15,933	21,773	17,595
UNITED KINGDOM...	754	1,159	5,462	9,092	6,295
GERMANY, FED. REP	385	353	3,879	4,510	4,158
NETHERLANDS.....	121	229	2,721	3,365	2,946
DENMARK.....	220	342	2,116	3,105	2,433
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	537	452	7,186	8,301	7,577
SWEDEN.....	304	176	3,598	4,208	3,743
NORWAY.....	127	141	1,672	1,799	1,837
FINLAND.....	51	78	1,395	1,647	1,462
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,823	1,460	24,109	26,919	25,656
JAPAN.....	1,080	962	16,267	18,667	17,270
MID. EAST & N. AFR	57	53	2,581	2,044	2,601
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	40	52	1,895	2,119	1,971
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	19	35	315	485	376
OTHER.....	.	.	409	227	409
PRUNES.....(AUG)	3,131	3,553	43,677	44,641	46,846
CANADA.....	227	234	2,127	2,496	2,255
EC-TWELVE.....	1,564	1,836	20,227	23,494	21,119
ITALY.....	572	463	6,356	8,256	6,554
GERMANY, FED. REP	557	389	4,497	5,651	4,713
UNITED KINGDOM...	168	715	2,975	2,821	3,216
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	581	598	5,989	6,071	6,618
FINLAND.....	123	81	1,885	1,870	2,272
SWEDEN.....	316	330	2,047	2,270	2,239
NORWAY.....	39	91	1,124	1,123	1,171
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	636	638	9,858	9,567	11,282
JAPAN.....	543	539	7,351	6,490	8,558
MID. EAST & N. AFR	31	21	3,651	699	3,685
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	74	12	1,280	1,942	1,313
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	17	15	338	347	366
OTHER.....	.	.	207	25	207

COMMODITY / REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	143	232	878	854	1,564
CANADA.....	17	11	119	55	205
EC-TWELVE.....	72	126	250	266	385
FRANCE.....	71	103	223	237	264
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	22	9	22	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	16	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	33	56	227	220	339
JAPAN.....	19	46	106	168	166
HONG KONG.....	4	4	32	18	54
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	6	1	27	10	42
MALAYSIA.....	.	.	35	.	36
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	30	247	186	565
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	5	2	120	25	265
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	18	89	117	245
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	.	2	2	7	2
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	8	33	103	64
OTHER.....	.	.	1	1	1
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	732	209	4,259	1,978	6,264
CANADA.....	196	14	570	357	1,002
EC-TWELVE.....	82	87	699	618	959
FRANCE.....	77	78	677	605	932
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	5	3	8
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	92	28	414	289	704
JAPAN.....	4	6	103	139	227
INDONESIA.....	76	10	189	33	202
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	17	19	106
HONG KONG.....	6	6	51	48	90
MID. EAST & N. AFR	330	49	2,348	511	3,238
SAUDI ARABIA.....	310	10	2,029	339	2,763
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	3	4	29	24	37
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	28	190	151	310
OTHER.....	.	.	4	24	5
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	219	218	1,712	1,317	2,393
CANADA.....	88	30	462	240	748
EC-TWELVE.....	12	33	187	166	306
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	10	130	58	236
UNITED KINGDOM...	7	0	28	21	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	5	37	54	58
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	94	145	926	819	1,174
JAPAN.....	74	141	903	798	1,140
MID. EAST & N. AFR	27	6	89	37	90
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	0	0	9	1	11
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	1	1	7
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	998	801	7,419	5,368	11,469
CANADA.....	472	243	3,360	2,084	5,656
EC-TWELVE.....	101	224	987	1,152	1,379
NETHERLANDS.....	29	117	320	663	415
GERMANY, FED. REP	39	63	211	204	315
UNITED KINGDOM...	17	17	173	143	237
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	9	127	54	221
FRANCE.....	17	19	156	88	192
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	94	88	471	529	799
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	145	189	1,260	866	1,834
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	59	39	299	315	493
HONG KONG.....	14	51	154	155	296
JAPAN.....	22	42	278	104	285
NEW ZEALAND.....	.	.	186	23	256
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	36	.	176	81	192
MID. EAST & N. AFR	109	25	413	405	511
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	56	20	786	225	1,063
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	12	13	143	105	226
OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	2
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	56	204	1,300	1,546	1,559
CANADA.....	12	17	40	85	66
EC-TWELVE.....	38	.	76	59	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	117	165	242
SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	113	163	238
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	179	991	1,114	1,046
JAPAN.....	.	141	982	973	1,029
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	12	84	12
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	.	.	32	4	32
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	7	32	29	84
OTHER.....	.	.	.	5	.
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	192	365	2,045	2,166	3,559
CANADA.....	1	.	63	106	164
EC-TWELVE.....	43	.	328	93	496
UNITED KINGDOM...	22	.	109	.	152
GERMANY, FED. REP	22	.	111	41	120
IRELAND.....	.	.	37	.	94
DENMARK.....	.	.	33	2	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	.	95	172	173
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	113	363	1,175	1,448	2,137
MALAYSIA.....	50	104	305	436	556
JAPAN.....	.	117	194	381	480
SINGAPORE.....	4	54	188	261	393
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	57	12	263	100	367
HONG KONG.....	4	31	217	150	307

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGES, CNF. (CONT)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	7	115	227	158
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	35	19	70
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	22	15	199	92	324
OTHER.....	.	.	35	8	37
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	1,559	423	8,472	4,915	8,504
CANADA.....	1,465	356	6,785	1,920	6,799
EC-TWELVE.....	32	29	266	442	283
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	9	7	83	177	83
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	53	30	1,056	2,372	1,058
JAPAN.....	.	.	904	2,250	905
HONG KONG.....	47	26	139	91	140
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	278	1	278
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	3	2	3
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	13,088	13,700	110,803	129,806	129,337
CANADA.....	10,912	11,767	97,421	119,228	107,827
EC-TWELVE.....	3	16	3,024	2,825	3,024
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	465	309	465
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,937	1,751	7,609	5,671	14,873
HONG KONG.....	1,910	1,696	7,451	5,470	14,522
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	3	25	39	36
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	12	.	160	282	516
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	221	146	2,089	1,291	2,500
OTHER.....	.	18	9	163	97
ONION.....(OCT)	3,799	3,440	86,497	44,198	95,751
CANADA.....	3,651	3,032	28,684	22,456	37,025
EC-TWELVE.....	.	3	1,232	2,198	1,232
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	213	.	372	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	136	54,499	16,283	55,071
JAPAN.....	.	102	43,436	10,189	43,516
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	6,058	.	6,059
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	6	1,214	2,129	1,317
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	66	19	632	453	816
OTHER.....	63	32	236	306	290
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	11,171	6,719	40,079	28,664	49,084
CANADA.....	11,004	6,005	36,274	25,504	44,516
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	152	3	152
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	3	100	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	9	329	311	491
MID. EAST & N. AFR	49	.	582	19	582
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	93	673	1,949	1,811	2,365
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	17	31	790	713	991
OTHER.....	.	.	.	3	4
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	8,636	4,252	51,789	44,034	68,094
CANADA.....	8,359	4,090	50,730	43,196	64,406
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	20	1	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	19	1	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	247	124	285	411	2,748
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	17	152	150	230
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	26	16	567	239	651
OTHER.....	.	5	15	35	20
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN.....(ALG)	5,987	7,005	53,514	64,237	57,432
CANADA.....	47	141	119	890	119
EC-TWELVE.....	3,123	2,969	24,029	25,846	25,947
UNITED KINGDOM...	983	729	9,093	8,839	9,855
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,238	1,365	8,945	10,427	9,526
FRANCE.....	571	718	4,611	4,916	4,885
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	881	901	6,459	7,601	6,943
SWITZERLAND.....	440	607	4,100	4,640	4,228
SWEDEN.....	288	237	1,764	2,230	1,939
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,693	2,781	20,766	27,476	22,226
JAPAN.....	1,026	2,234	13,739	17,598	14,541
HONG KONG.....	261	192	2,442	3,702	2,616
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	182	128	2,123	2,954	2,389
MID. EAST & N. AFR	47	30	716	556	748
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	161	95	1,003	1,618	1,094
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	36	87	417	448	449
OTHER.....	.	.	6	2	6
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	111	242	2,754	2,660	2,754
CANADA.....	71	80	1,051	944	1,051
EC-TWELVE.....	1	6	33	28	33
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	4	29	4
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	31	132	1,174	1,246	1,174
JAPAN.....	24	59	599	680	599
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	.	35	295	353	295
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	12	117	116	117
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	11	140	139	140
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	226	152	226
OTHER.....	.	.	9	7	9
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	537	212	5,595	7,773	5,595
CANADA.....	417	121	4,190	1,969	4,190
EC-TWELVE.....	17	.	159	94	159
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	6	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	93	64	824	5,295	824
JAPAN.....	1	35	265	155	265
HONG KONG.....	.	3	135	52	135
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	140	266	140
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	5	222	101	222
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	6	28	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	22	188	270	188
OTHER.....	.	.	6	10	6
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN,SWEET,FRZ(JUL)	3,961	4,091	33,485	41,685	33,485
CANADA.....	227	325	1,990	3,634	1,990
EC-TWELVE.....	318	858	4,309	4,180	4,309
UNITED KINGDOM...	302	610	3,527	3,200	3,527
IRELAND.....	17	.	446	339	446
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	23	486	372	486
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,394	2,849	26,249	32,884	26,249
JAPAN.....	2,994	2,668	20,185	27,744	20,183
AUSTRALIA.....	267	139	5,490	4,631	5,490
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	31	166	145	166
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	2	208	287	208
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	3	76	180	76
OTHER.....	.	.	.	2	.
FR. FRIES,FRZ.(JUL)	6,612	5,317	56,044	65,699	56,044
CANADA.....	167	26	331	343	331
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	243	282	243
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17	.	35	2	35
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,366	5,215	54,028	63,963	54,028
JAPAN.....	5,256	4,606	46,035	55,218	46,035
MID. EAST & N. AFR	26	.	528	478	528
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	3	158	135	158
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	34	76	722	475	722
OTHER.....	.	.	.	20	.
GARLIC,DRD/DEH(JAN)	110	317	1,127	1,701	2,388
CANADA.....	45	18	339	383	600
EC-TWELVE.....	31	5	413	379	823
UNITED KINGDOM...	16	2.	165	184	308
GERMANY, FED. REP	14	27	127	120	300
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	6	8	61	104	186
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	29	141	213	287
AUSTRALIA.....	5	17	81	142	170
JAPAN.....	11	10	50	66	84
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	14	39	57	80
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	200	69	513	323
VENEZUELA.....	.	.	47	.	253
MEXICO.....	.	.	.	3	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	.	47	4	47
OTHER.....	.	9	18	49	41
ONIONS,DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,177	990	8,188	6,503	15,353
CANADA.....	191	105	1,131	626	2,189
EC-TWELVE.....	455	430	4,006	3,036	7,454
UNITED KINGDOM...	235	234	1,448	1,150	2,893
GERMANY, FED. REP	105	100	1,151	941	2,164
NETHERLANDS.....	6	17	743	313	1,008
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	158	147	984	787	1,776
SWITZERLAND.....	40	77	439	272	708
SWEDEN.....	60	34	319	276	575
NORWAY.....	19	14	130	155	267
FINLAND.....	34	17	92	74	216
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	321	199	1,868	1,930	3,490
JAPAN.....	235	129	562	1,295	1,936
AUSTRALIA.....	76	56	822	579	1,137
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	9	25	11	39
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	.	80	17	191
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	2	64	63	123
OTHER.....	7	2	30	33	92
POTATO,FLAKES.(OCT)	983	1,293	9,869	9,611	12,976
CANADA.....	54	66	537	439	709
EC-TWELVE.....	18	19	302	426	321
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	115	113	153
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	893	1,181	8,807	8,477	11,443
JAPAN.....	832	1,007	8,025	7,648	10,670
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	8	35	16	37
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	18	18	184	134	242
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	16	5	16
OTHER.....	.	.	52	.	55
POTATO,DRD/DEH(OCT)	422	490	2,900	2,806	4,182
CANADA.....	300	428	1,817	1,784	2,628
EC-TWELVE.....	38	19	285	96	362
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	.	21	121	22
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	34	19	402	657	772
JAPAN.....	27	18	320	459	638
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	21	15	87	21
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	4	8	13	8
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	15	.	317	48	327
OTHER.....	10	.	34	.	43
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	320	212	5,019	4,754	5,019

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U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY / REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ALMONDS,UNSH (CONT)					
CANADA	40	38	240	584	240
EC-TWELVE	20	.	362	700	362
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	127	91	127
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	10	292	233	292
MID. EAST & N. AFR	31	.	924	630	924
EGYPT	.	.	550	38	550
SAUDI ARABIA	22	.	136	140	136
KUWAIT	.	.	120	156	120
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	27	2	448	514	448
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	15	20	15
OTHER	203	162	2,611	1,983	2,611
INDIA	203	160	2,611	1,958	2,611
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	30	8	421	326	854
CANADA	18	7	223	136	338
EC-TWELVE	.	.	129	132	388
UNITED KINGDOM	.	.	83	98	185
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	6	21	126
NETHERLANDS	.	.	25	10	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	29	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	1	2	4	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	6	2	6
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	12	.	49	23	102
MEXICO	12	.	47	22	99
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	7	1	7
OTHER	.	.	5	.	5
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	883	548	39,661	42,073	40,368
CANADA	115	34	2,653	2,353	2,797
EC-TWELVE	39	53	32,202	28,990	32,306
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	9,017	9,897	9,017
SPAIN	38	.	7,808	8,542	7,881
NETHERLANDS	.	.	6,228	3,256	6,247
ITALY	.	.	4,139	3,833	4,139
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	7	1,479	1,671	1,479
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	83	10	637	652	725
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	9	423	617	423
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	646	434	2,215	7,573	2,587
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	50	18	50
OTHER	.	.	2	0	2
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	55	208	1,028	981	1,181
CANADA	3	73	39	137	39
EC-TWELVE	43	104	586	359	654
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	360	.	360
GERMANY, FED. REP	25	79	85	271	131
UNITED KINGDOM	17	5	61	29	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	35	56	39
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	18	280	258	343
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	.	94	118	112
AUSTRALIA	.	.	83	34	94
CHINA (TAIWAN)	.	.	62	13	62
JAPAN	.	.	27	13	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	9	.	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	6	45	124	47
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	0	.
OTHER	1	6	34	47	50
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JUL)	8,418	7,360	107,308	136,312	107,308
CANADA	291	138	2,740	2,581	2,740
EC-TWELVE	4,042	4,940	45,352	68,432	45,352
GERMANY, FED. REP	2,405	1,744	25,231	37,843	25,231
UNITED KINGDOM	627	598	6,525	7,998	6,525
FRANCE	585	725	6,464	9,987	6,464
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	327	462	9,173	10,575	9,173
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,352	1,901	17,038	20,096	17,038
JAPAN	1,020	1,555	12,439	15,322	12,439
AUSTRALIA	143	145	2,663	2,129	2,663
MID. EAST & N. AFR	230	73	9,455	5,333	9,455
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	16	473	1,398	475
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	23	31	23
OTHER	2,155	31	22,852	27,866	22,852
USSR	2,000	.	21,478	26,671	21,478
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	41	80	393	451	589
CANADA	35	68	213	303	321
EC-TWELVE	2	4	56	88	108
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	.	16	23	35
DENMARK	.	.	17	5	34
UNITED KINGDOM	1	4	6	27	21
FRANCE	.	.	11	0	11
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	.	77	42	95
SWEDEN	.	.	37	6	50
SWITZERLAND	.	.	25	34	25
NORWAY	5	.	11	1	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	24	3	26
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	.	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	7	20	14	35
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	1	1	1
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	206	292	5,454	7,613	5,789
CANADA	92	41	523	650	538
EC-TWELVE	18	79	2,564	4,027	2,758
GERMANY, FED. REP	13	18	777	627	959
SPAIN	5	56	897	2,298	897
ITALY	.	.	654	699	654
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	18	242	284	250
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	89	140	1,678	1,975	1,781
AUSTRALIA	43	91	761	1,119	809
JAPAN	27	33	769	507	790
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	14	169	306	173
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	0	255	350	258
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	13	4	13
OTHER	5	.	10	17	18
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	22	40	247	282	306
CANADA	3	.	65	48	67
EC-TWELVE	4	36	21	76	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	2	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	.	123	39	134
JAPAN	12	.	115	0	123
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	4	.	4
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	4	34	105	76
MEXICO	.	4	28	102	70
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	13	0
OTHER	.	.	0	.	0
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	2,025	2,325	20,767	33,223	20,767
CANADA	50	62	705	838	705
EC-TWELVE	1,437	1,359	12,586	22,245	12,986
GERMANY, FED. REP	719	741	6,280	10,540	6,280
FRANCE	253	172	2,723	4,621	2,723
UNITED KINGDOM	330	257	2,484	3,165	2,484
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	168	141	1,822	2,237	1,822
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	361	761	3,996	6,873	3,996
JAPAN	256	621	2,934	5,516	2,954
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	2	427	550	427
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	0	51	90	51
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	23	9	23
OTHER	9	1	756	380	756
HOPS					
HOPS.....(SEP)	143	60	2,463	1,647	2,679
CANADA	.	.	658	411	743
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	293	297	293
JAPAN	.	.	253	283	253
PHILIPPINES	.	.	40	1	40
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	130	55	1,296	848	1,428
BRAZIL	124	50	769	551	897
MEXICO	.	.	267	.	269
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	20	24	20
OTHER	13	5	196	67	196
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	115	195	2,211	1,826	2,414
CANADA	1	.	80	75	80
EC-TWELVE	24	15	367	169	403
NETHERLANDS	10	5	193	75	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	10	68	64	69
IRELAND	.	.	58	.	58
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	3	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	9	141	102	154
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	75	135	1,494	1,354	1,638
MEXICO	19	20	781	496	798
COLOMBIA	.	.	175	466	271
ECUADOR	.	44	207	44	207
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	.	4	16	4
OTHER	3	36	121	110	131
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	454	603	2,720	3,107	5,630
CANADA	270	205	1,210	1,212	2,487
EC-TWELVE	84	109	598	578	1,225
UNITED KINGDOM	45	72	362	337	797
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	21	17	95	95	137
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	20	38	93	96
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	54	135	454	609	803
JAPAN	34	110	331	499	561
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	4	1	7
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	9	11	79	104	182
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	34	120	327	492	797
BAHAMAS	7	31	123	128	198
LW & WW ISLANDS..	4	12	54	110	166
NETHL. ANTILLES..	16	22	76	102	157
OTHER	1	3	9	17	32
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	96	43	659	431	913
CANADA	2	8	39	32	85
EC-TWELVE	53	23	358	267	496
UNITED KINGDOM	53	22	327	200	449
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	1	4	6	4
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	26	10	197	72	238
JAPAN	19	10	77	57	103
CHINA (TAIWAN)	1	.	75	4	76
HONG KONG	6	.	18	1	24
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	4	9	5
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	0	56	45	84

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LEMON OIL... (CONT)					
OTHER	.	.	2	1	2
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	71	108	1,224	1,092	1,719
CANADA	12	2	70	26	100
EC-TWELVE	14	29	310	210	379
NETHERLANDS	1	16	102	84	131
UNITED KINGDOM	7	4	92	22	93
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	8	23	42	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	.	92	162	95
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	28	32	429	233	589
JAPAN	17	28	247	184	334
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	1	129	5	162
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	1	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	45	252	383	464
MEXICO	1	44	227	327	432
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	0	2
OTHER	12	.	70	66	89
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	83	56	644	685	880
CANADA	3	1	20	34	32
EC-TWELVE	46	32	303	318	443
UNITED KINGDOM	21	14	127	147	207
GERMANY, FED. REP	10	6	55	57	82
NETHERLANDS	7	6	39	34	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	3	13	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	13	153	204	187
JAPAN	1	4	121	131	137
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	4	17	22	24
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	1	11	6	13
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	25	6	138	93	175
MEXICO	18	2	90	52	101
BRAZIL	2	0	17	10	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	1	1	1
OTHER	3	1	15	17	26
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	27	37	256	326	360
CANADA	2	2	11	23	19
EC-TWELVE	16	21	113	166	176
UNITED KINGDOM	12	4	70	50	104
ITALY	1	10	9	34	21
FRANCE	2	6	10	51	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	1	1	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	9	84	79	104
JAPAN	2	2	61	44	66
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	3	5	14	21	23
HONG KONG	.	2	7	9	12
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	1	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	4	33	45	42
MEXICO	2	1	24	24	31
BRAZIL	.	2	6	19	7
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1	0	13	10	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES.....(JUL)	19,491	17,658	104,476	146,384	104,476
CANADA	2,885	2,501	32,219	42,236	32,219
CHILE	1,172	417	22,596	30,792	22,596
NEW ZEALAND	11,338	9,861	21,934	32,449	21,934
REP SOUTH AFRIC	3,264	2,796	15,431	17,027	15,431
FRANCE	.	.	10,944	15,821	10,944
BANANAS.....(JAN)	232,404	255,143	1,551,124	1,526,095	2,968,751
ECUADOR	51,571	58,249	395,821	393,256	720,428
HONDURAS	59,908	52,008	295,305	259,322	568,560
COSTA RICA	30,967	53,240	291,552	290,291	534,470
COLOMBIA	33,854	39,546	217,066	260,823	436,361
PANAMA	22,519	20,916	173,482	137,010	343,503
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	3	2	249	418	6,561
CANADA	.	.	1	1	6,237
STRAWBERRIES(OCT)	56	473	4,344	6,346	4,646
MEXICO	.	451	3,354	5,172	3,354
NEW ZEALAND	.	.	658	770	658
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	1	6	2,303	2,574	2,321
MEXICO	.	.	1,428	854	1,428
BAHAMAS	.	.	769	1,616	787
LEMONS.....(AUG)	211	508	4,316	11,659	4,778
SPAIN	179	439	3,202	2,808	3,607
CHILE	.	.	390	6,270	909
LIMES.....(APR)	3,000	2,844	7,883	7,757	31,719
MEXICO	2,923	2,631	7,422	6,520	27,194
BAHAMAS	.	262	131	782	3,592
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	9	34	6,770	9,112	6,785
MEXICO	.	.	5,846	5,676	5,346
ORANGES.....(NOV)	976	640	20,449	26,324	22,962
DOMINICAN REPUB	736	360	3,736	1,338	4,586
SPAIN	.	7	3,845	6,314	3,845
ISRAEL	.	.	3,444	6,189	3,730
MOROCCO	.	.	3,567	.	3,567
JAMAICA	240	143	2,112	1,363	3,489
GRAPES.....(JUN)	12,623	19,517	12,623	19,517	203,401
CHILE	4,157	2,345	4,157	2,345	172,696
MEXICO	8,191	17,109	8,191	17,109	26,850
MANGOES.....(JAN)	5,129	10,425	15,672	20,516	36,865
MEXICO	3,854	8,834	8,367	14,105	28,479
HAITI	1,167	1,462	6,921	6,161	7,853
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	5,033	2,805	32,444	49,454	123,523
MEXICO	4,008	2,494	28,592	45,997	98,103
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	1,261	1,248	7,574	12,253	61,228
MEXICO	913	993	4,752	9,434	23,468
GUATEMALA	220	109	1,657	1,439	13,091
WATERMELONS.(APR)	17,808	6,236	62,862	59,166	93,720
MEXICO	17,674	6,227	61,650	53,682	87,830
PEARS.....(JUL)	1,170	2,342	18,157	25,110	18,157
CHILE	323	90	7,365	10,155	7,365
AUSTRALIA	532	353	6,063	5,534	6,063
REP SOUTH AFRIC	24	1,032	2,518	4,025	2,518
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	6,709	7,695	31,900	41,426	33,662
HONDURAS	3,694	3,503	19,086	17,505	29,049
COSTA RICA	1,057	2,286	4,683	16,258	12,413
DOMINICAN REPUB	1,055	1,517	2,604	4,024	5,871
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	2,127	2,715	3,693	5,038	8,339
NEW ZEALAND	2,016	2,693	3,624	4,960	8,176
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	205	150	205	150	3,589
SPAIN	180	132	180	132	2,765
ISRAEL	.	.	.	.	409
MANDARINS...(JAN)	4,467	3,494	23,731	23,097	44,902
SPAIN	2,234	1,718	9,929	11,792	21,464
JAPAN	1,596	762	8,316	5,246	16,361
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	5,755	4,105	37,691	43,571	63,271
SPAIN	5,267	3,456	33,161	38,342	54,349
-BRN,N GR/PP(NOV)	657	191	2,786	1,828	4,924
SPAIN	478	.	1,228	.	2,025
GREECE	160	191	1,459	1,695	1,937
MEXICO	.	.	2	.	732
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	486	260	3,447	3,652	7,415
SPAIN	390	154	2,595	2,498	4,205
MEXICO	.	.	.	429	2,162
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	61	62	239	340	335
GREECE	47	62	236	293	294
-BRN,RP/GRN,(NOV)	456	179	1,867	2,148	3,153
SPAIN	427	157	1,720	1,966	2,948
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,978	3,272	28,408	34,351	46,126
SPAIN	3,948	3,117	27,396	33,590	44,806
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	116	141	624	1,052	1,420
GREECE	73	100	617	607	924
SPAIN	30	28	215	274	358
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	4,147	1,246	4,147	1,246	28,792
GREECE	450	149	450	149	9,532
SPAIN	201	21	201	21	6,924
CHILE	1,340	633	1,340	633	4,563
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,039	436	1,039	434	3,914
PEARS.....(JUN)	3,390	329	3,390	329	17,633
SPAIN	40	176	40	176	7,376
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,683	152	1,683	152	4,237
AUSTRALIA	1,249	.	1,249	.	2,701
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	30,838	29,247	134,380	147,621	238,878
PHILIPPINES	16,587	10,675	72,186	63,476	123,316
THAILAND	11,797	14,681	45,649	65,349	80,379
PIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	3,902	1,369	3,902	1,369	19,587
MEXICO	577	733	577	733	7,301
ITALY	1,025	.	1,025	.	2,326
REP SOUTH AFRIC	990	98	990	98	2,299
GREECE	18	.	18	.	1,990

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U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	370	466	6,522	2,761	6,522
TURKEY.....	350	449	6,109	2,378	6,109
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	332	6	5,887	569	6,173
IRAN.....	.	.	4,944	408	4,575
PAKISTAN.....	198	.	882	2	882
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	17	236	8,397	2,101	8,482
IRAN.....	17	.	6,373	1,004	6,373
PAKISTAN.....	.	233	1,247	428	1,258
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	9	5	3,134	3,346	3,135
GREECE.....	.	.	2,478	2,832	2,478
TURKEY.....	.	.	565	397	565
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	.	159	680	3,302	680
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	35	328	104	328
CHILE.....	.	.	180	56	180
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	91	361	3,168	3,014	3,322
SPAIN.....	18	154	2,070	2,626	2,143
PORTUGAL.....	.	36	464	82	518
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	17,222	19,522	139,926	148,346	139,926
ARGENTINA.....	3,633	5,249	34,572	31,047	34,572
GERMANY, FED. R	3,617	3,167	33,268	33,260	33,268
AUSTRIA.....	1,218	995	15,976	14,727	15,976
NETHERLANDS....	1,547	1,442	11,501	12,522	11,501
SPAIN.....	1,391	650	11,104	12,105	11,104
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,507	1,635	10,001	8,878	10,001
FCOJ.....(DEC)	42,766	20,014	282,376	206,735	428,347
BRAZIL.....	42,051	16,650	274,790	183,764	415,097
GRAPE, N CON(JAN)	165	94	482	729	1,064
CANADA.....	81	40	194	271	469
FRANCE.....	11	25	69	134	217
ITALY.....	13	19	99	61	134
GRAPE,FRZ CC(JAN)	17	57	67	94	211
CANADA.....	.	.	.	20	128
SPAIN.....	17	.	67	.	67
GRAPE,CON,N(JAN)	3,374	2,659	15,059	12,751	28,303
ARGENTINA.....	2,161	933	10,584	3,797	17,445
BRAZIL.....	935	983	3,237	6,243	6,275
PINEAP. N CC(JAN)	3,182	4,410	11,989	19,013	20,518
PHILIPPINES....	3,023	4,359	11,596	18,600	19,767
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	4,476	3,340	25,461	32,995	42,725
PHILIPPINES....	1,452	2,168	10,630	12,078	20,752
THAILAND.....	1,868	1,034	8,654	13,628	14,436
BRAZIL.....	495	274	2,292	3,220	5,198
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	321	279	2,259	2,581	4,634
CANADA.....	321	279	2,258	2,580	4,633
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	167	310	801	3,111	1,992
NEW ZEALAND....	11	15	352	600	465
CANADA.....	18	130	153	559	458
YUGOSLAVIA.....	83	111	113	1,272	391
UNITED KINGDOM.	.	.	.	39	334
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	3,735	1,672	21,152	16,343	26,982
MEXICO.....	3,436	1,287	18,945	12,767	22,266
POLAND.....	212	163	1,728	1,967	3,833
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	142	190	11,289	13,779	11,647
MEXICO.....	10	51	9,913	12,878	9,930
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	303	36	14,213	11,451	15,095
MEXICO.....	.	.	7,061	838	7,061
CANADA.....	30	15	5,219	10,533	5,829
NETHERLANDS....	193	21	1,317	21	1,586
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	606	331	56,647	50,553	67,788
CANADA.....	385	136	51,760	44,206	62,558
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	12	29	3,348	3,806	7,442
CANADA.....	1	.	1,815	1,593	5,623
MEXICO.....	.	.	1,147	1,382	1,273
CELERY.....(OCT)	112	88	2,973	4,055	5,877
CANADA.....	.	.	1,312	1,036	3,970
MEXICO.....	.	.	1,257	1,977	1,257
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	641	700	175,552	177,471	176,965
MEXICO.....	283	311	162,422	168,348	163,244
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	110	143	14,679	16,731	14,773
MEXICO.....	100	60	14,368	15,964	14,374
GARLIC.....(OCT)	3,387	2,786	11,026	12,787	15,353
MEXICO.....	3,180	2,631	7,488	6,947	10,458
SPAIN.....	.	.	1,150	912	2,044
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	105	28	10,386	7,177	17,350
MEXICO.....	.	.	8,968	6,545	8,968
CANADA.....	87	27	1,135	547	8,071
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	2,168	2,054	6,352	6,003	14,013
MEXICO.....	1,991	1,939	5,617	5,336	12,722
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	8,438	8,324	103,841	101,988	113,991
MEXICO.....	6,394	7,715	86,198	82,385	91,341
CANADA.....	1,794	463	13,098	17,329	16,912
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	3,006	3,571	95,874	95,644	107,146
MEXICO.....	2,049	2,779	89,020	86,011	97,183
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	460	298	47,968	27,955	48,161
CANADA.....	460	298	47,897	27,936	48,089
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	13,761	10,903	156,940	98,386	162,722
CANADA.....	13,056	10,903	156,055	98,136	161,728
SQUASH.....(OCT)	886	1,294	53,102	56,744	53,452
MEXICO.....	780	1,216	51,086	54,517	51,338
TOMATOES....(OCT)	11,184	16,294	336,651	377,799	374,333
MEXICO.....	10,601	15,064	332,001	364,852	368,888
ASPARAGUS...(FEB)	3	13	4,748	4,515	9,104
MEXICO.....	.	11	4,602	4,466	7,759
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	650	505	6,384	8,536	6,848
SPAIN.....	650	505	6,303	8,531	6,767
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	5,381	6,734	42,813	63,087	42,813
PORTUGAL.....	1,292	1,553	11,979	14,815	11,679
ISRAEL.....	1,757	1,167	7,527	14,382	7,527
ITALY.....	252	226	5,800	4,587	5,800
MEXICO.....	888	2,976	5,545	15,902	5,545
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	730	999	14,815	15,070	14,815
ISRAEL.....	366	237	6,263	6,534	6,263
ITALY.....	293	279	5,085	5,584	5,085
SPAIN.....	15	429	2,344	1,726	2,344
TOMATOES....(JUL)	8,386	8,854	105,940	90,450	105,940
ITALY.....	3,875	5,586	46,357	45,622	46,357
SPAIN.....	2,499	1,193	32,811	25,295	32,811
ISRAEL.....	938	418	16,205	13,542	16,205
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,864	1,735	7,728	8,349	17,540
SPAIN.....	1,861	1,716	7,596	8,307	17,299
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	81	146	1,230	546	2,595
MEXICO.....	1	.	1,019	185	1,332
CHINA (TAIWAN).	36	89	92	273	899
PUSHROOMS..(JUL)	6,044	5,560	64,511	73,448	64,511
CHINA (TAIWAN).	2,045	2,027	24,926	23,062	24,926
CHINA (MAINLAND	1,285	976	17,539	19,864	17,539
HONG KONG.....	1,161	1,549	8,621	19,110	8,621
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS.....(SEP)	594	698	8,221	7,355	9,123
CANADA.....	304	256	4,306	2,710	5,031
CHINA (TAIWAN).	227	362	2,044	3,287	2,125
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	1,935	1,966	30,991	34,042	34,919
MEXICO.....	1,711	1,789	26,486	29,019	29,227
GUATEMALA.....	224	141	4,383	4,488	5,295
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	253	99	13,426	15,280	15,324
MEXICO.....	228	94	11,919	13,716	13,610
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	1,382	624	9,038	7,587	9,038
DOMINICAN REPUB	696	192	4,520	3,555	4,520
EL SALVADOR....	287	95	1,992	2,362	1,992
GUATEMALA.....	400	347	1,746	1,586	1,746
POTATOES....(SEP)	3,407	2,825	22,948	30,621	28,512
CANADA.....	3,331	2,781	22,654	30,014	28,070
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	61	85	512	523	905
JAPAN.....	31	45	262	173	458
CHINA (TAIWAN).	9	22	70	145	195
KOREA, REPUBLIC	7	7	35	75	121
CHILE.....	4	3	95	86	117
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,156	2,759	24,418	18,884	47,878
PHILIPPINES....	2,347	2,399	21,549	15,734	41,118
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	440	798	5,456	4,251	8,440
BRAZIL.....	434	798	5,323	4,175	8,307
PISTACH,UNSH(AUG)	534	171	8,574	12,431	9,452
IRAN.....	519	.	8,442	11,083	9,303
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	183	334	3,654	4,060	3,897
BRAZIL.....	149	170	2,406	2,674	2,569
PERU.....	33	139	907	1,046	971
CASHEW KNLS(AUG)	4,511	3,382	38,722	41,634	43,012
INDIA.....	1,681	559	17,750	18,154	19,586
BRAZIL.....	2,202	2,595	14,423	16,505	16,289
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	385	132	3,551	1,694	3,709
TURKEY.....	349	118	3,400	1,602	3,556
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS.....(SEP)	293,113	.	6,515,785	7,758,191	6,516,443
GERMANY, FED. R	1,942	.	5,232,349	6,088,266	5,232,349
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	290,645	.	726,651	1,181,643	726,651
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	4,452	3,280	24,651	22,288	59,642
ITALY.....	1,745	1,245	12,013	8,908	27,757
FRANCE.....	1,256	1,011	6,478	7,045	16,268
SPAIN.....	1,163	944	5,088	5,131	13,146
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	39,004	25,660	205,131	160,761	422,615
ITALY.....	19,378	10,629	105,729	78,204	221,326
FRANCE.....	9,810	9,241	40,151	47,942	104,377
GERMANY, FED. R	6,104	2,929	29,135	18,272	54,238
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,008	878	10,187	9,074	21,370
ITALY.....	1,067	460	5,354	4,638	10,673
SPAIN.....	625	194	3,078	2,936	7,392
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.....(JAN)	13,202	13,424	93,007	126,670	168,653
COLOMBIA.....	8,985	10,414	72,662	99,938	133,252
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	72,352	50,497	361,300	370,974	620,326
COLOMBIA.....	69,984	48,963	345,601	356,495	597,340

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- MT OF 71 BRIX. FCOJ -- MT OF 65 BRIX. PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRIX.
PINEAPPLE N CONC. -- 1,000 LTR. GRAPE -- 1,000 L. SSE 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH

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